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AN
APPENDIX OR SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
HISTORY
OF
FUNGUSSES,
GROWING ABOUT
HALIFAX:

BY WHICH
THE WORK IS COMPLETED IN FOUR VOLUMES.

CONTAINING
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO COPPER-PLATES;

ON WHICH ARE ENGRAVED
Two Hundred and Thirty-one Species of Fungusses,

EXHIBITED IN ABOUT
NINE HUNDRED FIGURES;

All Drawn, Engraved, and Coloured by the Author.

With a particular DESCRIPTION of each SPECIES, in all its Stages,

From the first Appearance to the utter Decay of the Plant; with the Time when they were gathered; the Soil
and Situation in which they grew; their Duration; and the particular Places
mentioned, where all the New or Rare Species were found.

The Whole being a plain Recital of FACTS, the Result of more than Twenty Years Observation.

By JAMES BOLTON,
Member of the Nat. Hist. Society, at EDINBURGH.

NATURA SEMPER EADEM.

HUDDERSFIELD:

PRINTED BY J. BROOK, FOR THE AUTHOR, AT STANNARY, NEAR HALIFAX.

M,DCC,XCI.

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INTRODUCTION

C O N T I N U E D.

IT cannot be improper to add an observation or two, concerning some of the plants published in the former parts of this work, as they tend to convey a clearer understanding of the respective species.

Tab. 14, *Agaricus ferratis*. The present year, 1791, this plant grows in abundance in the plantations about *Fixby-Hall*; where I have examined it in all its stages. The pileus, which is at first smooth and of a deep crimson colour, grows to a large size; and, as it increases and expands, the crimson surface does not remain entire and expand with it, but breaks into innumerable small lines or points, which retain their colour, and appear like so many touches of a pencil, on the surface of the pileus, now become yellow. The plant abides for a week or more, grows large and tall, and the pileus at last becomes soft and flabby; in which state it is well figured by SCHOEFFER, Tab. 84.

Tab. 33. *Agaricus plumosus*. Since the publication of my first volume, I have found this plant to be furnished with a curtain, which is white and very delicate; it breaks and vanishes in the infancy of the plant, and by that means escaped my notice when I drew the figure.

Tab. 51. Fig. 2. *Agaricus croceus*. I have lately seen this plant in a more perfect state than my figure represents. The pileus three inches in diameter, of a strong saffron colour; it turns brown in decay.

Tab. 53. *Agaricus ciliaris*. Since the publication of this, I find that what I took for hairs on the margin were not such, for, on examining other specimens afterwards, under the same appearance, I found, by means of a spy-glass, that the ciliation did not consist of hairs, but of the black seeds of the plant, which had slid down from the gills, by means of a glutin, in which they were suspended, in an even line, all round the extreme verge of the pileus. I was led to this discovery, by finding the plant frequently without the ciliation, and but very rarely with it.

Tab. 45. *Agaricus striatus*. I have reasons, drawn from observations lately made, to suppose that the small plant, with grains on the surface, figured on this plate, is a proper species, distinct from the *Agaricus striatus*.

Tab. 72. *Boletus albus*. Since the drawing of that figure, I find that the red colour on the base, and the curling of the margin, are circumstances almost peculiar to the young plant; for at its full growth the red nearly vanishes, and, as the margin extends, it becomes more smooth and entire. The pores are sometimes gently tinged with red. I make no doubt of its being the same species with BULLIARD'S *Boletus salicinus*. Pl. 433. Fig. 1.

Tab. 122. *Sphæria bombardica*. In the place where this plant takes root, it continues for a succession of seasons. The first winter forms a single stratum, succeeding seasons form others upon that, till it becomes aggregate. In the first state, I described and figured it; I believe that LIGHTFOOT and RELHAN saw it in the last.

Tab. 129. *Sphæria digitata*. Some of my botanical acquaintance do not agree with me in supposing the *Sphæria digitata* and *hypoxylon* to be varieties of the same species; and I have received specimens of a shape different from any of those represented on my plate. The plant is a perfect proteus; and I have not been able, after the strictest inquiry, to discover any certain criterion of distinction between the two supposed species. Consult SCHOEFFER, Tab. 328. and BULLIARD, Pl. 440. Fig. 1. Both
which

which figures, I think, are in a middle state partaking equally of the one and of the other.

I would be understood at all times, to suppose, that the figures given by authors, are faithful copies, drawn with proper care from the object present, and in a fresh state at the time of drawing:—Mine are so. I have endeavoured to imitate every object just as I found it, not daring to make any alterations for the sake of beauty or of elegance. It is not improbable but these plants may vary in point of size, smoothness, brightness of colour, &c. in proportion to the warmth and richness of the soil and climate where they grow; he who collates my figures, with the glowing tints bestowed on those of SCHOEFFER, or with the plump and rich appearance of most of those of BULLIARD, may form to himself an idea of great difference obtaining, between the cold barren mountains of *Yorkshire*, and the rich and fertile woods of *Bavaria*, or the delicious fields of *France*.

The ingenious Monsieur BULLIARD has now nearly compleated that part of his elegant work, which treats of the Fungusses of *France*. It consists of about three hundred plates, with figures illuminated; in the smaller subjects several are figured on one plate; in the larger only one; both in the one and in the other, many varieties are figured on separate plates, and are considered as species.

He has formed a new *Genera Fungorum*, which, as it has not yet fallen into the hands of many of my countrymen, I hope they will not be displeased to see the order in which he has arranged them, together with the properties and characters which constitute each genus.

He divides the whole into four general orders; the first order includes all such as generate seeds within the substance of their own flesh, and contains ten genera, viz. *Tuber*, *Reticularia*, *Mucor*, *Trichia*, *Sphærocarpus*, *Lycoperdon*, *Nidularia*, *Hypoxylon*, *Veriolaria*, and *Clathrus*.

The second order contains two genera, viz. *Clavaria* and *Tremella*.

The third division or order contains also two, viz. *Peziza* and *Phallus*.

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The fourth order contains fix, viz. Auricularia, Helvella, Hydnum, Fistulina, Boletus, and Agaric.

The last genus, containing the Agarics, will be treated of in a subsequent volume, not yet published.

The Mucor, the Clathrus, the Sphæria, Helvella, &c. &c. of other authors, are separated from each other, and scattered in various parts of his arrangement. He has a genus named Clathrus, which consists only of one species, viz. the Clathrus cancellatus. His seventh genus, named Nidularia, consists of, and only includes, the Peziza lentifera, striata, and lævis, of other authors. His eighteenth genus, denominated Fistulina, consists only of the Boletus hepaticus, of other writers. His second genus Reticularia, consists of the buttery or creamy mucors. The first genus, Tuber, consists of the Truffle, which is with much reason separated from the dusty puff-ball. The Sphæria of HALLER, and others are dispersed in three genera, viz. Hypoxylon, Veriolaria, and Clavaria. His Helvellæ consist only of such plants as eject seeds from the under surface; his Pezizæ of such as eject seeds from their upper surface; by this rule many of the Helvellæ of other writers, will become Pezizæ, and *vice versa*. How just or how necessary these innovations may be, or how far they may or may not be supported or authenticated, by the laws of Nature or of Science, I leave to the candid examination, and inquiry, of those who have opportunity and inclination to pursue so pleasing an amusement.

He has illustrated his generic characters, by giving the figures of several of its respective species in miniature, which are beautifully engraved on two folio plates; and his microscopic observations are, in like manner, illustrated in many neat figures, on two other folio plates.

The principal characters of his genera are given in the following pages.

GENUS I. TUBER.

A subterraneous Fungus, fleshy, firm, and full at every age; nourishing its seeds inwardly, which are never emitted in dust, but when the Fungus dies, remain under ground for the propagation of the species.

GENUS

GENUS II. *RETICULARIA*.

A Fungus, which in its first stage is soft; generally swelling with a thick juice; afterwards gradually acquiring a firmness in such a manner, that by drying it becomes friable; when broken it shews its seeds in form of powder, which are sometimes entangled in intricate fibres; sometimes intersected with small membranes like network, and sometimes also nestling in a kind of leathery cases.

GENUS III. *MUCOR*.

A small Fungus, generally of short duration; sometimes scattered; sometimes growing like a turf, consisting of very slender pedicles, single or branched, sometimes terminated with naked seeds; sometimes as with down from small clustered branches more or less diverging, every one of which consists of seeds linked together; sometimes also by a bladder-like roundish or oval Pericarp, nourishing the seeds which have no visible net.

GENUS IV. *TRICHIA*.

A small pediculous Fungus, generally sitting on a membranaceous base, which is common to many of them. The Pericarp in its first stage is turbinated, oblong, or subcylindrical, transparent, resembling a milky froth in softness and whiteness, afterwards it is opaque, pillar-shaped, formed within of thread-like net-work, without of intricate hairs, first contracted to a membrane, afterwards loose and like a lattice, it emits its seeds through apertures, with which the whole surface is covered.

GENUS V. *SPHÆROCARPUS*.

A small fleshy or leather-like Fungus, sitting on a membranaceous base, which is common to many of them, crowded together; they are pediculed or sessile. The Pericarp globular, turbinated or cylindrical, at first full, firm and opaque, afterwards irregularly torn in every part, it emits seeds from a hair-like net.

GENUS VI. *LYCOPERDON*.

A Fungus with a Pericarp, in its first state filled with a certain firm flesh, which afterwards being turned to dust composed of seeds and down,
is

is emitted through a fissure of the Pericarp, which is generally torn in the top, and in the progress of age, leaves the membranaceous bark, in which it was enclosed, empty.

GENUS VII. *NIDULARIA*.

A small Fungus, leather-like, membranaceous, sessile, in the form of a cup or inverted bell, holding seeds at the bottom, resembling lentils; very broad and foot-stalked.

GENUS VIII. *HYPOXYLON*.

A small Fungus, leathery or woody, at first it is sprinkled over with a male dust, generally very conspicuous, it nourishes its very numerous seeds mixed with a glutinous juice in little cells, and is therefore monoecious.

GENUS IX. *VELIOLARIA*.

A small Fungus, of a woody or leathery substance; sometimes composed of many small cells, joined together in form of a stud; sometimes of one single cell, rising on the barks of dead or dying trees, remaining more or less deeply fixed among their strata, and covered with an epidermis. It nourishes its seeds, mixed with a glutinous juice, in little cells.

GENUS X. *CLATHRUS*.

A Fungus composed of fleshy branches, long and round, continued among themselves; cross-barred or latticed, and as it were arched, nourishing its seeds within; hitherto we know only one Clathrus, it is volva-ceous, sessile, and produces seeds mixed in a moist substance.

GENUS XI. *CLAVARIA*.

A long, cylindrical, or club-shaped Fungus, vertical, and emitting seeds from all the parts of its surface.

GENUS XII. *TREMELLA*.

A gelatinous, cartilagenous, and sometimes fleshy Fungus, variously expanded in breadth, mostly sessile, and emitting seeds from all the parts of its surface.

GENUS

INTRODUCTION. xxxix

GENUS XIII. *PEZIZA*.

A Fungus hollowed out at the top, in form of a bowl, a shield, a box, a bladder, or purse; and from this part only emitting seeds, sometimes by jerks, with intermissions, as if caused by irritation.

GENUS XIV. *PHALLUS*.

A foot-stalked Fungus; the upper part in the form of a hat, hollowed out in cells, and from these only pouring out seeds.

GENUS XV. *AURICULARIA*.

A Fungus, sessile, and generally membranaceous, growing to trunks of trees, or the ground, by all its inferior surface; as it grows older, and is more unfolded, it is loosened, and turned upside down; it emits seeds from the superior surface, then become the inferior, but in a slow and long lapse of time.

GENUS XVI. *HELVELLA*.

A Fungus, generally growing perpendicularly, never, while unfolding, departing from its original habit; emitting seeds, in a short time, from its inferior surface, (which is either smooth or veiny,) with jets at intervals, as if caused by irritation.

GENUS XVII. *HYDNUM*.

A Fungus, expanded, on the lower side, into solid prickles, generally cylindrical, pointing straight to the ground, and emitting seeds from every point of their surface.

GENUS XVIII. *FISTULINA*.

A Fungus, expanded in the lower surface, into separate tubes, like the prickles of the Hydnum, and in these tubes nourishing its seeds. Only one species of this genus has hitherto offered itself to observation; it is fleshy, soft, and divided into two parts.

GENUS XIX. *BOLETUS*.

A Fungus, expanded, on the under side, into pores or small tubes, joined together, and bearing seeds. These tubes or pores sometimes seem only pasted to the flesh, at others they are united with, and are, seemingly a prolongation of it.

Nature itself indicates a double division of the *Boleti*. The first division includes those with tubes or pores, so loosely adhering to the flesh, as to be easily separated from it. The second includes those with tubes or pores, proceeding from the flesh itself, or cohering very closely with it.

In the general index, annexed to this appendix, I have not been under a necessity of collecting together the synonyma of authors, as they are given at the head of the descriptions of the species respectively. The references in this index are directed chiefly to the best figures, given by authors of good repute. If I have taken the liberty of citing several of their figures and names under one species, it has not been done, but where I have myself seen the plant under notice putting on, in some of its states or stages, an appearance well agreeing with the figures and descriptions given of such varieties (if I may be allowed to call them so). I could produce many instances to illustrate my present meaning, but one shall suffice.

In SCHOEFFER's History of Fungusses, Tab. 105. is the figure of a plant he calls *Boletus olivaceus*, Tab. 112. *Boletus crassipes*. Tab. 126. *Beletus ferrugineus*. Tab. 130. *Boletus appendiculatus*. Tab. 133. *Boletus cypreus*. Tab. 134 and 135, *Boletus bulbosus*, and Tab. 315, *Boletus terreus*. I am well convinced, from observation, that the figures on the above eight plates, were all taken from one individual species, the common yellow *Boletus*. I will not positively assert that they are so, but I am sure that specimens, sufficiently agreeing with all these figures, have at various times, fallen under my notice. I have gathered them, examined them, and passed them by as varieties of the *Boletus luteus*; and yet

SCHOEFFER

SCHOEFFER has avoided giving that name to any one of them. Many like instances might be pointed out in SCHOEFFER's work, and not in that alone.

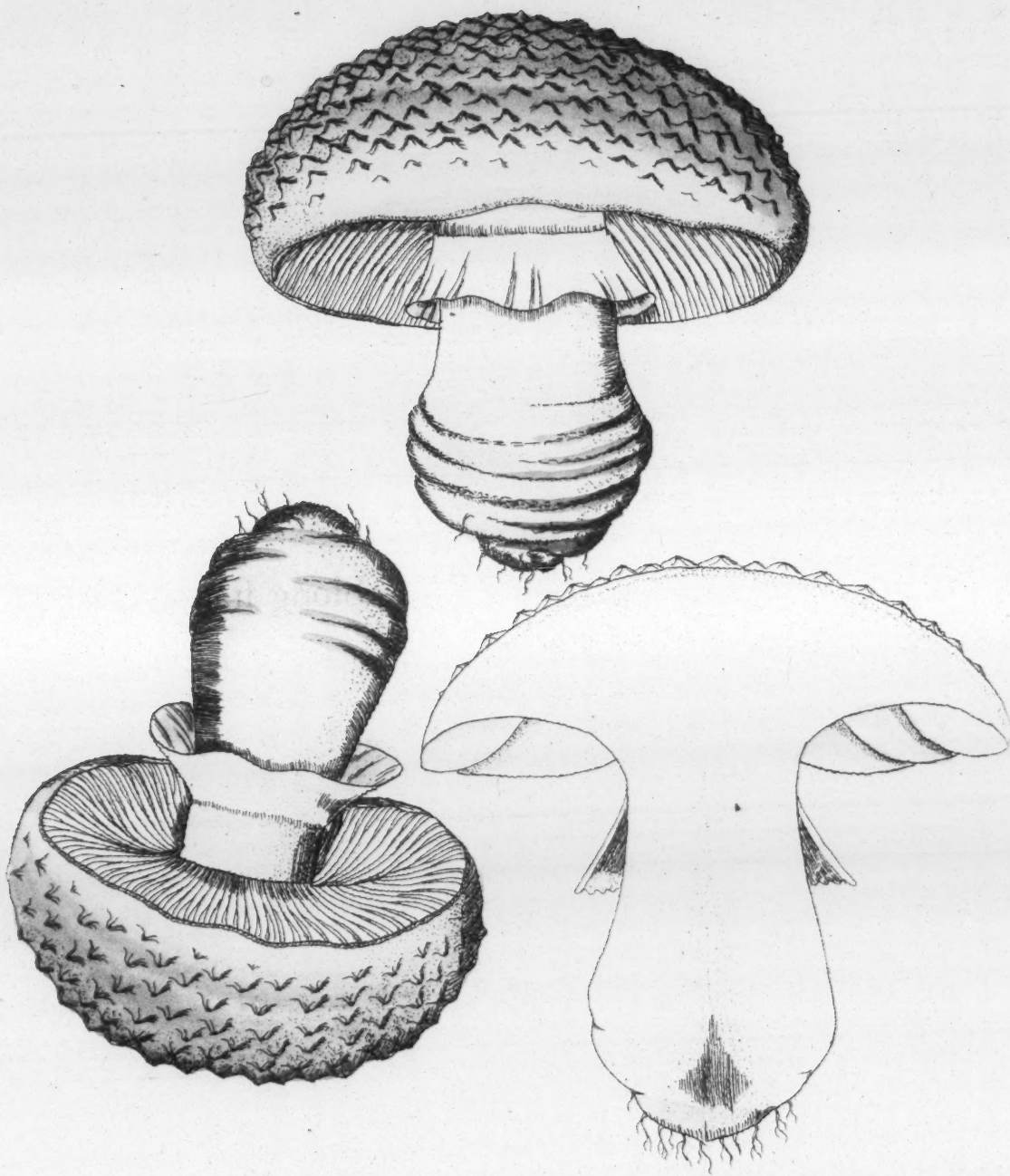
I always had, and still have, an aversion to the unnecessary multiplying of specific names in our botanic nomenclature; and there is no order of plants, where we are so liable to slip into errors of that kind, as in the Fungusses.

There is a pride in man, to be thought the inventor or discoverer of something new. In regard to things useful, this is a laudable vanity; but to add a new name to a known plant, or other subject in Natural History, because we meet with an individual perhaps distorted in its shape, diminished or increased in its quantity, sickened by improper food or soil, or tinged with colours different from those of its own species, this is not only vain and ridiculous in itself, but pernicious in its consequences. It is not, however, at all times to be guarded against, without a long acquaintance with the subjects under notice, especially where their specific characters are less defined and less obvious, as is the case with most of the plants which constitute the most numerous and extensive class, the Cryptogamia.

The incongruity of names, given to these and other subjects in Natural History, is a stumbling block in the way of science; it is an evil, however, that must at present be dispensed with, because it is an unavoidable one; for when several men, strangers to each other, and in different kingdoms, are engaged in the same pursuit; suppose the same object should fall into the hands of each, and suppose the object unknown to all of them; each finds it necessary to give it a name, at least a specific one; and he wishes to give it such an one, as will be somehow or other expressive of the object under review; this will be given according to his own idea, or apprehension both of the object, and of the name. But men's ideas and apprehensions vary as much as their faces vary, so that under the above circumstances, if the same object should fall under the notice of twenty different describers or discoverers, that five out of the twenty should denominate it by the self same term, is little less than impossible. This is the principal cause
of

of that confusion of names, which is every day increasing, and which cannot easily be removed; especially in regard to the plants of this order. To attempt it at present, would be in vain, because the investigation of them is a branch of science now cultivated with spirit in several parts of Europe; and the field for new discoveries, is still so ample and so rich, that every new season deepens the columns of our former lists, and makes continual additions to that stock, which does not perhaps yet exhibit more than one fifth part, of the objects that must be investigated, before mankind can be possessed of a complete nomenclature.

Some of the Fungi are greatly esteemed for their excellent flavour; either eaten alone, or prepared in fauces; 'tis said, that in some parts of Russia they are eaten indiscriminately; though HALLER seems to condemn the use of them as esculants; being of a pernicious and dangerous nature. That they are possessed of powerful qualities, is manifest; but we are in a great measure ignorant of the nature of those qualities; some of them are known to be poisonous, are they hence to be disregarded? Are not many of the most valuable articles in the *materia medica* also poisonous? and yet are possessed of principals highly beneficial to mankind. Who can say that these are not rich in qualities, equally useful, were they scientifically investigated, and universally known: a knowledge of the use they might be applied to, and the manner of applying them, must be the results of experiments to be made; perhaps by the industry of a future age. But neither in these, nor in any other class of bodies, can their qualities be properly investigated, until the species of such bodies be ascertained. The first of these improvements may be reserved to a future generation; the last seems appropriated to this.



This Agaric I gathered in Overden near Halifax. June the 9th Anno Domini 1790. J. Bolton.

AGARICUS *stipitatus pileo, pallide-rubro, superfice pustulato* CLXXVII.
pustulis subangulatis apicibus fuscis, velo albo permenere, *myodes.*
stipite brevi, basi crassiusculo subrubro. Schæf. P. 69. No.
 149. Battarra, P. 28. B.

BROAD-NECKED AGARIC.

T A B. CXXXIX.

THE root is gross, and has a kind of broken annular wrinkles; it is of a firm solid substance, white, of a pale flesh colour on the outside, furnished with brown fibres, and destitute of volva.

The stem is short, upright, round and solid, white within and of a spongy substance.

The gills are white, soft, very delicate, of an oblong figure, and adhere by a small claw to the top of the stem.

The pileus is convex; the margin inflected, smooth and entire; the surface covered with angular warts, of various sides, which are of the same red colour as the pileus, except the summits, which are dusky; the internal substance is brittle, spongy and white.

This species I gathered in a dry gravelly soil, near *Lee-Bridge*, June the 12th, 1790.

CLXXVIII. AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo convexo, squamoso subfusco, lamellis albidis, petiolo tereti fuscescente, basi crassiusculo; velo et annulo albido. *Annularius* Bulliard, 377.

CONGREGATED AGARIC.

T A B. CXL.

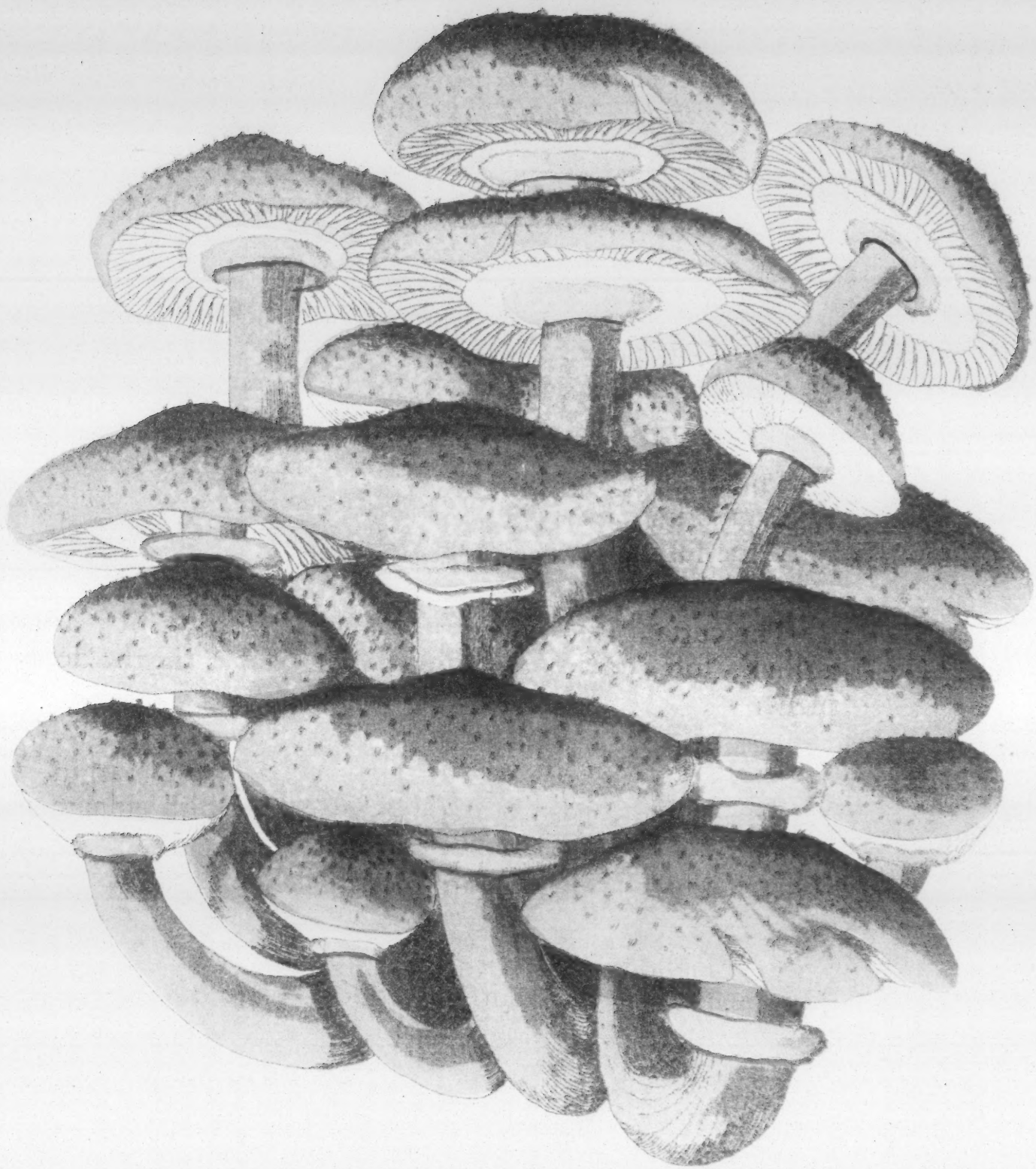
THE root produces numerous stems, consists of a misshapen lump, and is furnished with numerous fibres.

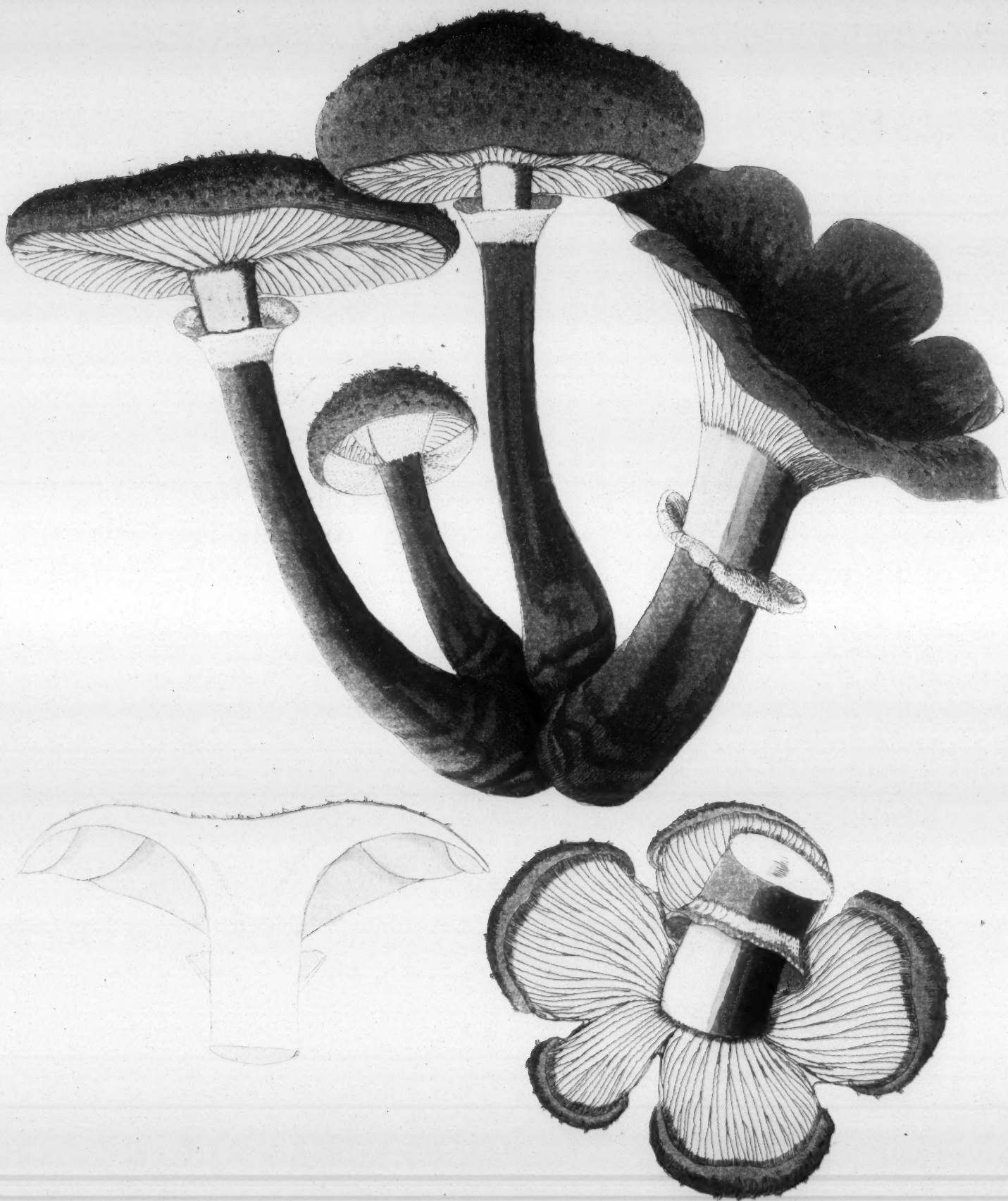
The stem is four or five inches high, round, largest at the base, tapering upwards, of a pale brown, changing darker with age; the substance within is white, solid, and elastic.

The curtain is white, thick, downy, and elastic; arising from a thick, soft, downy annulus, which abides till the decay of the plant.

The pileus is convex, gently rolled in at the margin, where it is frequently gashed or rent; it is of a brownish cinnamon colour, darkest in the middle, with little tufts or scales of a darker colour, which are most numerous near the summit.

Grows in woods but rare. The specimen here figured and described, I gathered in the *Burks*, near *Halifax*, in July, 1790.





AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo convexo lutescente irrorato, lamellis CLXXXIX.
pallidis, stipitibus annulatis, farctis. Flo. Dan. Fas 17, P. *melleus.*
 9. *Agaricus obscurus.* Schæf. P. 32, No. 65.

HONEY'D AGARIC.

T A B. CXLI.

THE root is large, and of a dark brown; the plant sometimes solitary, sometimes a number grow together, adhering by their numerous brown fibres.

The stem is solid, spongy, largest, and darkest coloured near the base; it is sometimes a little scaly.

The curtain is white, thick, woolly, tough, and abiding; separates from the rim of the pileus without tearing; contracts and abides on the stem like a little thick ruffle.

The gills are in three series, arched, at first white, changing brown with age; they adhere, by a broad base, to the top of the stem.

The pileus is at first convex, in time becomes flat, at last funnel-shaped, and lacerates in decay; it is of a dusky cinnamon brown colour, growing darker with age. The surface, more or less, covered with little tufts or scales of a colour still darker; and while young, especially in moist weather, covered with a glutin, which looks like a honey dew.

This species came up, abundantly, in the wood called *Shroggs*, near *Halifax*, A. D. 1790.

CXC.
oblectus.

AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo ab initio albo tomentoso, post striato pulvere rubro obducto lucerato. Lamellis integris numerosis atris; stipitibus fistulosus albus, velo albo permenere. Fungus sterquilinus ex albo griseus. Mich. Gen. P. 181.

PLEASING AGARIC.

T A B. CXLII.

THE root is swelled, and emits white downy fibres.

The stem is white, of a soft silky surface, and easily splits in shining white filaments; it is hollow, but with a soft silky down in the perforation,

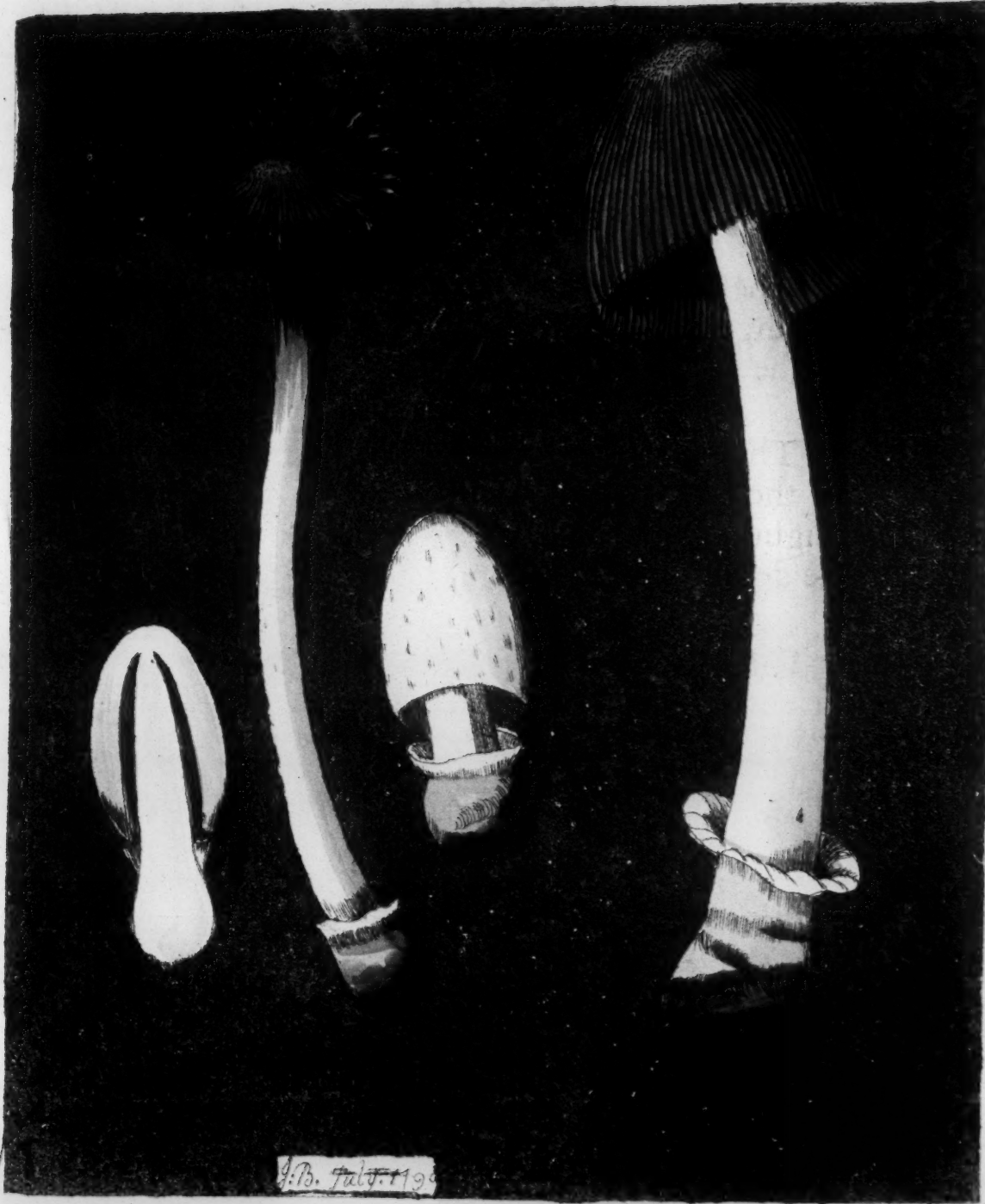
The curtain is white, soft, downy, and separates from the rim of the pileus; when the stem has attained but a small part of its height; it is permanent, abiding near the bottom of the stem, till the decay of the plant.

The gills are, while the plant is young, covered with a carnation-coloured powder, changing black in decay, rolling upwards, and dissolving in a black turbid gelly.

The pileus at first covered with a white downy epidermis, which soon disappears, and the surface becomes striated, and of a soft, downy, livid, carnation colour; which colour, both in the young and old plants, consists of a soft powder, which at last changes black and dissolves.

Grows on new dunghills; but is rare about *Halifax*.

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J.B. July 1908



AGARICUS *stipitatus, pileo pulvinato cæruleo-viridi, lamellis fuscis, stipite longo virescente.*

CXCI.
cyaneus.

GLAUCOUS AGARIC.

T A B. CXLIII.

THE root is hard, and furnished with a few strong, hard, white fibres; it produces sometimes one plant, sometimes several.

The stem is three or four inches high, cylindrical, upright, of a pale glaucous blue green, and near the bottom is shagged with loose cottony films of a paler colour. These filmy substances are the remains of a curtain, which break when the plant is young, and abide in fragments, both here, and also around the rim of the pileus.

The gills are in three series, of a dusky colour, inclining a little to red; the first series adhering, by the base, to the top of the stem, are broadest in the middle, rendering the lower surface of the pileus prominent.

The pileus is cushion-shaped, but with a gentle elevation in the centre; it is of a bright glaucous blue green, and covered with a slippery glutin; when old, the colour changes to a dirty brown.

It is a rare species. Grew in Mr. POLLARD's Garden, at Stannary, November the 12th, 1790.

CXCII.
zonarius.

AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo hemisphaerico centro depresso, margine furnicato laterito: lamellis trifidis concoloribus; stipite brevi fistuloso, lacteo, aureo. Schæf. P. 7. No. 11. *Lactifluus zonarius*. Bulliard.

ZONED AGARIC.

T A B. CXLIV.

THE root is hard, tough, and emits brown fibres.

The stem cylindrical, while young solid, with age becomes hollow, and is destitute of curtain.

The gills are in three series, narrow, brittle, of a pale brick colour, and when they, the stem or pileus, are wounded, a yellow acrid milk flows copiously from the wound.

The pileus is at first convex, afterwards becomes horizontal, and lastly funnel-shaped; it is of a pale brick colour, marked with concentric circles, of a darker colour. In some specimens the circles are very distinct, in others less so, in some scarce perceptible. In this last state it nearly resembles the *Agaricus lactifluus*, Pl. 3. of this work, but is easily distinguished by its milk, which in that is white, in this of a golden colour.

Grows in *Woodhouse-Wood*, but sparingly.





AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo ab initio planiusculo, post infundibuliformi. Stipite basin versus crassiusculo. Radice fibroso.

CXCIII.
cyathoides.

Agaricus cyathoides. Bulliard. *Multiformis.* Schæf. P. 9. No. 14.

CUPPED AGARIC.

T A B. CXLV.

THE root is large, covered with a white mouldy down, and emits numerous long, hard, white fibres; it supports a single plant, but sometimes several grow in close neighbourhood, and are entangled together by those fibres.

The stem is solid, consisting of a strong bark or rind, filled with a soft, spongy, white pith; it is of a grayish white on the outside, and marked with a kind of small longitudinal reticulations of a paler colour.

The gills are arranged in three series; white in the first stages of the plant, changing afterwards to a pale brown.

The pileus at first small and horizontal, it increases greatly in the progress of growth, becomes cup-shaped, and in some specimens contracts its margin at one or more places, so as to form several partial cups; it is nearly destitute of flesh, is of a pleumber brown on the surface, smooth and silky to the touch.

Grew under an old melon frame, in Mrs. CAYGILL's Garden, at *Sba*, near *Halifax*, in February, 1790.

- CXCIV. *AGARICUS stipitatus, pileo centro plano, cinereo margine fornicuto violaceo, lamellis pallidis angustis decurrentibus, stipite brevi.*
carnosus.

FLESHY AGARIC.

T A B. CXLVI.

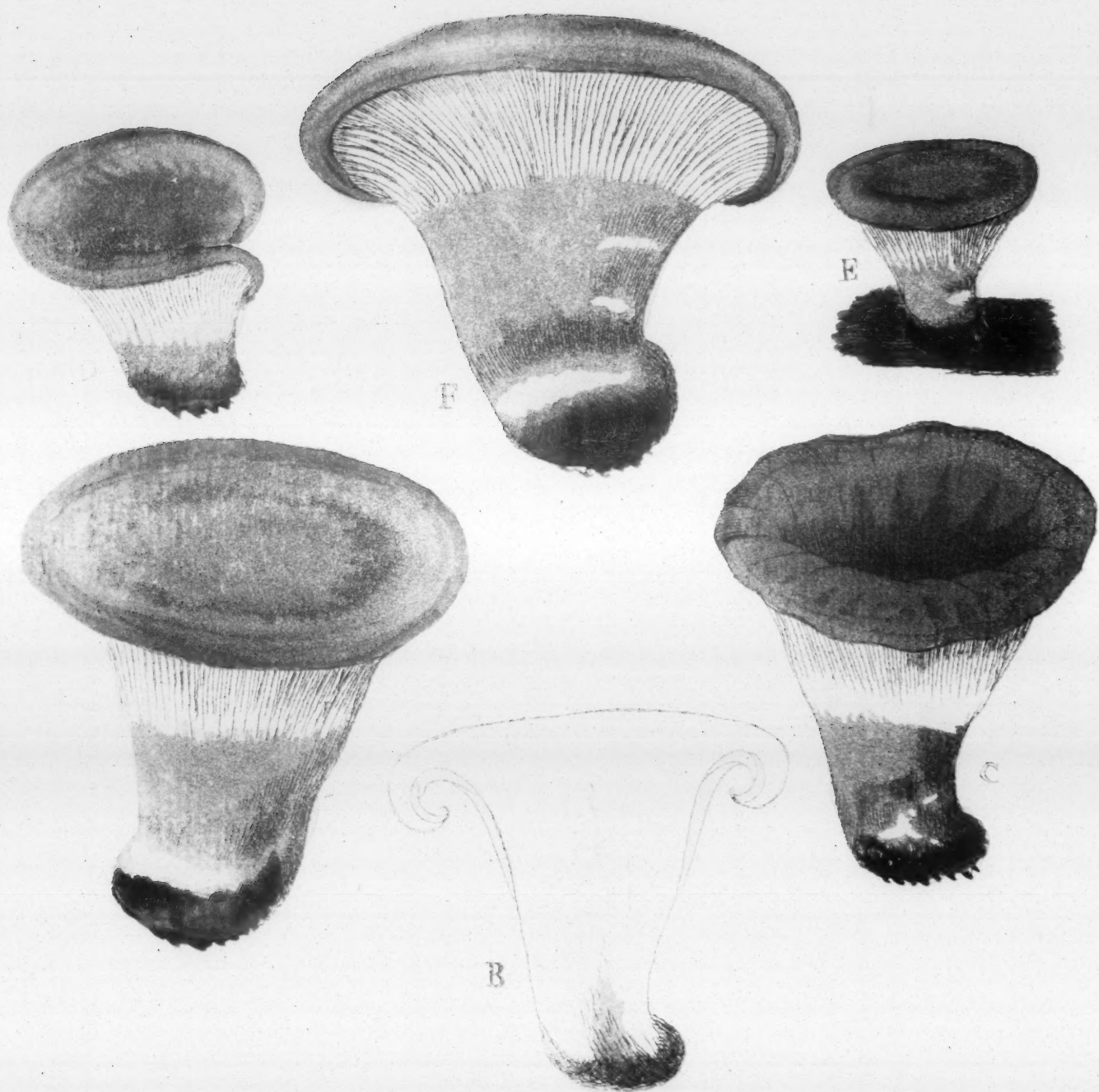
THE root is hard, tough, and furnished with short downy fibres.

The stem is very short, increasing in thickness from the bottom upwards. There is no curtain.

The gills are in three series, very narrow, as at B. numerous, of a pale kind of buff-colour, and decurrent.

The pileus is flat or hollowed, convex or funnel-shaped, according to the age of the Plant, as at A. B. C. E. F. It is sometimes halved or defective on one side, as at D. The surface is smooth and soft, feels to the touch like fine woollen cloth; is of a pale brownish ash colour, in the middle part; which colour is lost in a pale violet hue at the rim, which is remarkably rolled in. The substance of the flesh is white, very firm and solid.

Grew on stumps of trees in *Northowram*, in August, 1791; elsewhere I have not seen it.—I find no figure or description which well agrees with this species.





AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo convexo-fuscescente, lamellis cærulef-
centibus, stipite brevi basi bulboso, violaceo. Agaricus nudus. CXCv.
Bulliard, 439. Cærulescens. Schæf. P. 17. No. 29. bulbosus.

BULBOUS AGARIC.

T A B. CXLVII.

THE root is bulb-shaped, of a pale violet colour about the upper part, brownish at the base, where it emits short fibres; it is destitute of volva.

The stem two inches high, of a pale violet colour, and a soft clothly surface; within it is white, and of a brittle substance; while young solid, in decay becomes fistular, and at last dissolves.

The gills are in three series, thin, pliable, numerous; while fresh of a pale violet colour, which in decay vanishes, and leaves them of a dusky hue.

The pileus is smooth, feels like fine vellum, is convex and deflected round the margin, which is remarkably smooth and entire; while young it is clouded with violet colour; when old changes to a dusky brown, and dissolves.

It is a rare species. The specimens here described, I gathered in *Ovenden*, in a little wood above *Old-Lane-Mill*, in October, 1790.

- CXCVI. *AGARICUS stipitatus, pileo pallide luteo convexo, centro sub-fulvo; lamellis trifidis angustis pallide-luteis, velo araneoso, stipite longo basi ramoso, radices fusiformis productus. Sterb. T. 25, radices omisus.*

BRANCHED LONG-ROOTED AGARIC.

T A B. CXLVIII.

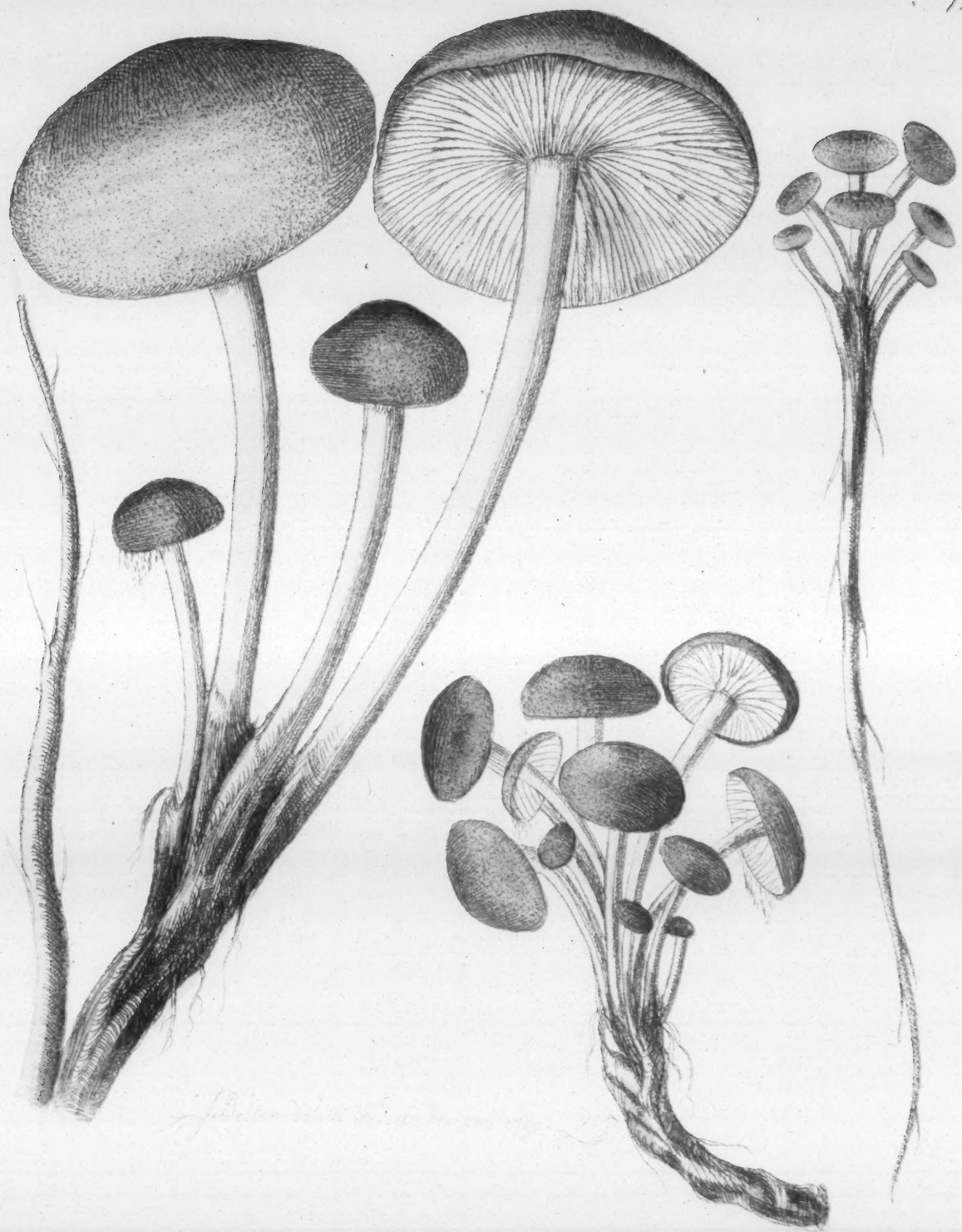
THE root is long and taper, of a dusky buff colour, emitting a few soft downy fibres from its sides; at the head it divides into many footstalks, which are long, cylindrical, solid, smooth, of a pale dusky yellow or buff colour, both within and without, and easily splits in fine filaments.

The curtain is light, delicate, of a pale yellow, and soon vanishes.

The gills are arranged in three series, narrow arched, of a pale yellow, and adhere to the top of the stem by a narrow base.

The pileus is convex, of a pale yellow colour near the margin; the centre fulvous-coloured; it is of a thin substance, almost destitute of flesh.

The plant varies much in bigness, according to its age; all the figures are the natural size. It is a rare species. I gathered it in the plantations at *Fixby-Hall*, and it has been sent me from *Darlington*.





AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo hemisphaerico centro saepe fastigiato CXCVII.
 pallide flavo, petiolo tereti pleno basi crassiusculo, velo fugacio. *flavidus*.
Ag. flavidus. Schæf. P. 17. No. 30.

BRIGHT YELLOW AGARIC.

T A B. CXLIX.

THE root is small and hard, emitting black-brown fibres.

The stem is two inches high, smooth, largest at the base, hollow, yellow both within and without, and easily splits in yellow shining filaments.

The curtain is white, extremely light and delicate; it vanishes in the infancy of the plant, and leaves no mark on the stem.

The gills are in three series, of a narrow oblong figure, thin, and tender; they are at first white, afterwards yellow, and change at last to a dusky brown.

The pileus at first conical, and covered with a tough slippery glutin; afterwards becomes convex, but most frequently with the centre a little elevated; in the progress of growth, the margin becomes striated, and frequently rent; at last the whole plant dissolves in a brown gelly.

Grows on dunghills, after rain, in June and July.

CXCVIII.
cinnamoneus.

AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo convexo rufo, lamellis trifidis remotis concoloribus, stipite cylindrico flavo. Agaricus cinnamoneus. Sp. Pl. 1642. Hudson Ang. 615. No. 19. Agaricus croceus. Schæf. P. 3. No. 4.

CINNAMON-COLOURED AGARIC.

T A B. CL.

THE root is round, of a hard tough substance, and furnished with short brown fibres.

The stem is cylindrical, of a dusky gold colour, and hollow within; it easily splits in yellow filaments, and varies in height from two to four inches.

The gills are in three series; the base very broad, rounded off, and not adhering to the stem; they are remote, narrow towards the point, and of a strong golden red.

The pileus is at first hemispherical, a little elevated in the centre; when full grown becomes nearly flat, the rim smooth and acute; the colour a dark brownish red or strong cinnamon; the surface appears silky, is smooth and dry.

Grows in woods about *Halifax*, but is rare.

I believe this plant to be the true Agaricus cinnamoneus of LINNÆUS; and it seems specifically distinct from my cinnamoneus, T. 22. I had not seen this species when I gave the name to that; and as that does not materially differ from the cinnamoneus, I would call it *pseudo-cinnamoneus* for the future.



L. Bolton Nov 1900



AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo complanato subfusco pallido, lamellis
albis trifidis basi angustis, stipite pleno albo fistuloso. Ag.
pallidus. Schæf. P. 22, No. 34.—*ib. melleus*, P. 20, No.
 39. Ag. *pseudo-mouceron.* Bulliard, 144.

CXCIX.
oreadus.

FAIRY AGARIC.

T A B. CLI.

THE root is slender, brown, and fibrous.

The stem smooth, cylindrical, white, easily split into white filaments.

The gills are regularly disposed in three series; they are white remote, broad in the middle, with a narrow base.

The pileus smooth, at first conical, afterwards horizontal, and in decay umbilicated; at all times of a pretty buff-coloured brown, very pale, particularly about the margin; a little darker about the centre.

This agaric is more frequent in those green circles which we call *fairy rings*, than any other species. It is also to be found in pasture grounds, and about the borders of woods, in August and September.

This is not the only species of agaric which we find in fairy rings, but this grows most frequently there.

CC. AGARICUS *stipitatus, pileo convexo, fulvo, cincto uno obscuro*
cinctulus. picto, lamellis trifidis latus nigrus, stipite longo fistuloso fusco.

BELTED AGARIC.

T A B. CLII.

THE root is small, round, hard, firm, and furnished with numerous fibres.

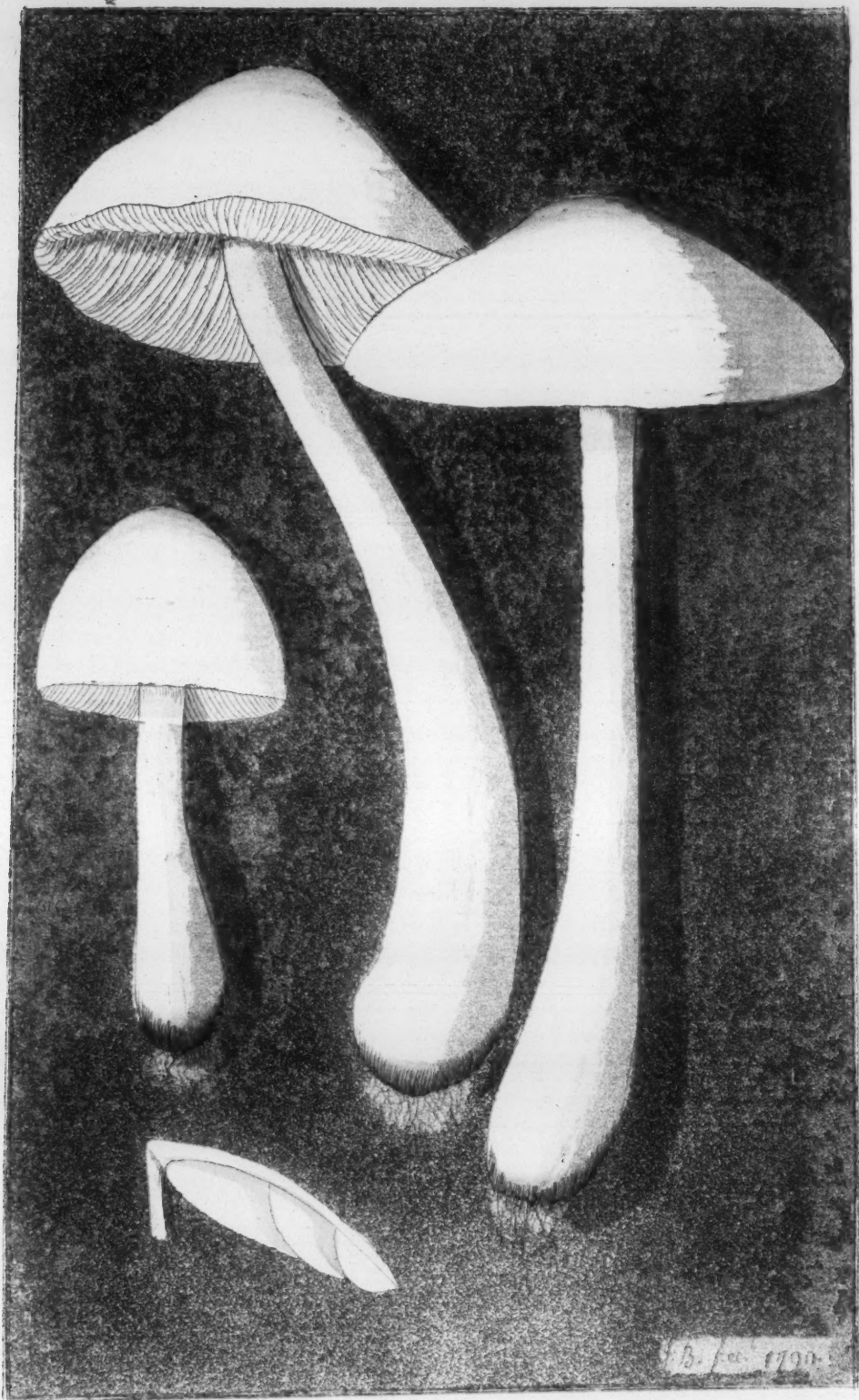
The stem is cylindrical, tall, of a dull fuscous colour, both within and without; it is hollow, and splits in long brown filaments.

The gills are arranged in three series; they are very broad in the middle, and diminish to each extremity; the colour is a dusky black, the substance tender and brittle.

The pileus is convex; it is a kind of red deer colour, with a broad belt of a dark brown, which colour is not only on the surface, but penetrates the whole substance of the pileus, as is shewn in the half figure on the plate.—In young plants the marginal light circle is wanting, as the smallest figure represents.

Grows on dunghills, after rain, in June and July. I gathered the specimen, here figured and described, June the 25th, 1789.





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AGARICUS *caulescens, solitarius carnosus, pileo convexo albo, lamellis crassiusculis albis, petiolo tereti pleno longiuscula albo, basi crassiusculo.* Schæf. P. 68. No. 144.

CCI.

albus.

WHITE AGARIC.

T A B. CLIII.

THE root is small, hard, brown, and fibrous.

The stem is solid, and easily splits in fine white silky filaments; it is of a pure white both within and without; the height is about five inches in the specimen before me; it is round, largest at the base, whence it decreases gradually upwards; there is no volva or curtain.

The gills are arranged in three series, they are numerous, thin, pliable, of an oblong figure, and white.

The pileus is convex, the surface very smooth, and feels like vellum; the flesh is thin, and spongy; the colour, both within and without, a fair milk white, except the apex, which is gently tinged with a pale brown.

These specimens grew in the *Sheep-Croft*, at *Stannary*, August the 12th, 1791. I have seen it elsewhere in sheep pastures.

CCII.
pseudo-
*elypiatus.*AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo conico olivaceo-fusco, margine revoluto striato pallesco, lamellis trifidis pallidus, stipite gracili fistulosi.

FALSE SHIELD AGARIC.

T A B. CLIV.

THE root adheres to putrid wood, without visible fibres; it produces plants single or in clusters.

The stem is small, of a dusky colour, fistular, and tough, easily rending in fine filaments or fibres; there is no curtain.

The gills are in three series, white while the plant is young, turning brown with age; they are tough, flexible, and remote.

The pileus is cone-shaped while the plant is young, when full grown the rim becomes striated, and rolls upwards; the colour is a dusky olive, dark near the summit, paler near the margin; the plant withers in decay.

Grows on the decaying stumps of fallen trees. I saw it in October, 1790, on old stumps near *Lee-Bridge*; and again this present year, 1791, beside the little rivulet at *Burks-Hall*. I think it has not before been figured or described.

154



Tricholoma



H. Bolton. 1790.

AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo convexo albo, lamellis trifidis albidis,
stipite gracili basi crassiusculo subrubro.

CCIII.
alumnus.

FOSTERED AGARIC.

T A B. CLV.

THE root is inserted into the substance on which it grows, without visible fibres.

The stem is white, and slender towards the top, near the base it is swelled, and sometimes tinged very gently with red.

The gills are arranged in three series; they are few, broad in proportion to the size of the plant, and loose at the base, not adhering to the stem; they are white, and of a soft downy substance.

The pileus is convex; in some specimens the summit a little raised; it is white and destitute of flesh. The specimens before me grew on old plants of the *Agaricus integer*, in a state of utter decay, when turned black and quite rotten.

Grows in *Woodhouse-Wood*, but is rare there.

This species is nearly related to the *Agaricus tuberosus* of *Bulliard*, Pl. 256. but I can discover no downy circle near the base of the stem, and the tuberos root is wanting.

CCIV.
tomentosus.

AGARICUS *stipitatus*, pileo ab initio pyramidalis, post campaniformi lacerato, lamellis trifidis numerosis angustis pallidis, margine atris, stipite cylindrico tomentoso fistulosa. Agaricus tomentosus. Bulliard.

DOWNY AGARIC.

T A B. CLVI.

THE root is small, black, and emits a few short brown fibres.

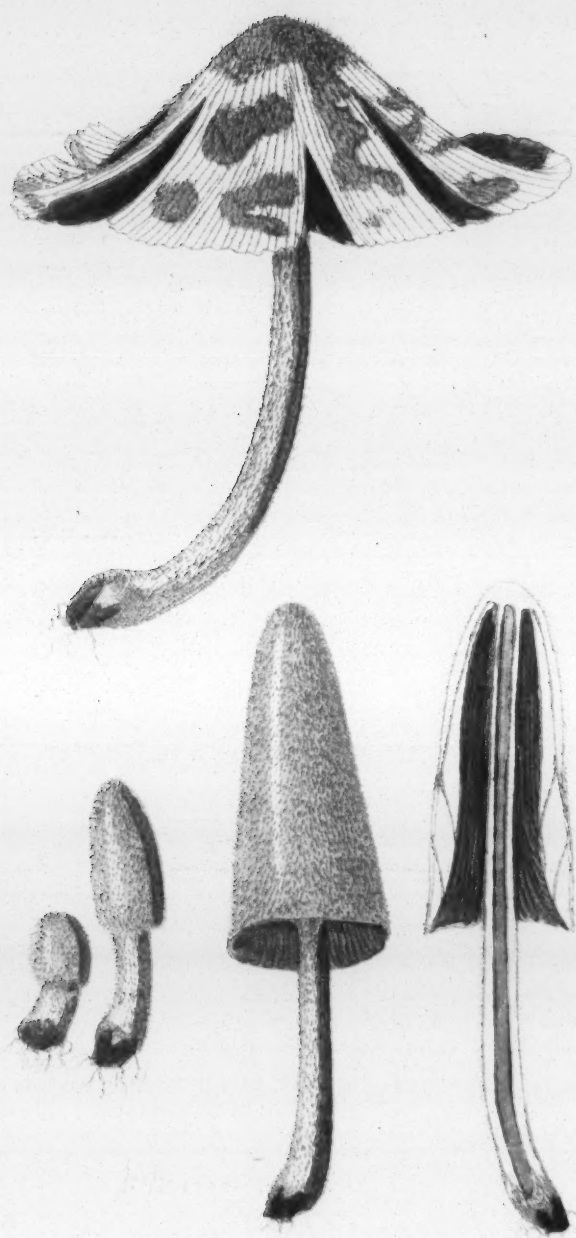
The stem is upright, cylindrical, hollow; the substance white, and easily torn in filaments; it is covered, on the outside, with a lead-coloured down.

The gills are arranged in three series; those of the first series long and narrow; they are white on the sides, but furnished with a black down or powder on the edges, which, before the plant is torn, makes them appear wholly black.

The pileus is at first oval or oblong; when the rim begins to enlarge it becomes of a pyramidal figure; at last bell-shaped, lacerates, and soon dissolves. In its first stages it is thickly covered with a gray or lead-coloured down, which covering tears in fragments as the pileus extends in breadth, and remains on its white striated surface, in broken, deformed, gray patches.

I gathered this species near *Ogden-Kirk*, amongst wet moss, in the ground where peat is dug for fuel.

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Drawn and etched on the Copper immediately from the fresh Plant by J. Bolton. A. 1790.

AGARICUS *substipitatus*, pileo planiusculo lacero multiformi cervino margine crinato, lamellis trifidis pallidis subcrenatis, stipite brevi sive nulla. Agaricus flabelliformis. Schæf. P. 20. No. 38. CCV. flabelliformis.

FAN-SHAPED PARASITIC AGARIC.

T A B. CLVII.

WHEN the plant grows single, it adheres by a very short small lateral stem; when it grows in bundles, several plants issue from one hard misshapen root, without any visible stem.

The gills are arranged in three series; they are long, moderately broad, tough, flexible, and of a pale buff colour; in old plants they become darker coloured, and sometimes distinctly dented or crenate on the edges.

The pileus is circular, except the defective side; the margin dented, curled, and undulated, lacerating in decay; it is of a tough substance, destitute of flesh, of a smooth vellumy surface, and of a bright brown, or red deer colour; darkest near the defective side.

The specimens before me, grew on the side of an old tree, beside the brook below *Mixenden-Mill*, in February, 1790.

CCVI.
coriaceus.

AGARICUS *acaulis, pile ovelutino striis concentricis notato, margine acuto lobato, lamellis rarus subramosus, sæpius simplicibus. Agaricus de St. Clou. Vail. Paris, P. 3. Agaricus coriaceus. Bulliard.*

LEATHERY AGARIC.

T A B. CLVIII.

THE specimens before me, adhered to putrid wood, by the centre of the pileus, or by what may be more properly called the centre of the plant; it is covered with a short velvety down, and marked with concentric circles, of various degrees of paler and darker buff colour; in age these colours disappear, and the whole surface changes to a dirty dull dark green; the margin is thin, acute, variously lobed, sinuated, and curled; the plant frequently halved, and growing by one side only; the substance is tough, dry, and leathery.

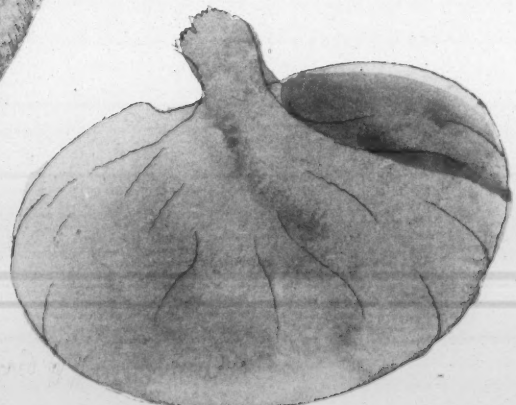
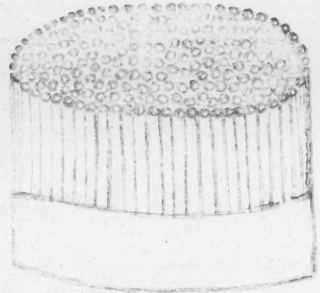
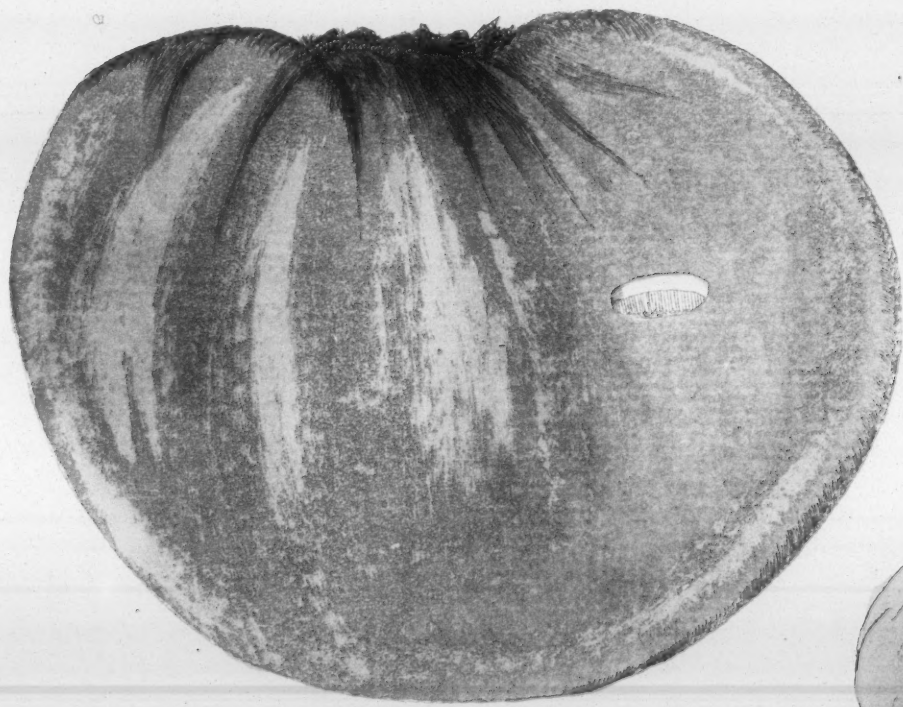
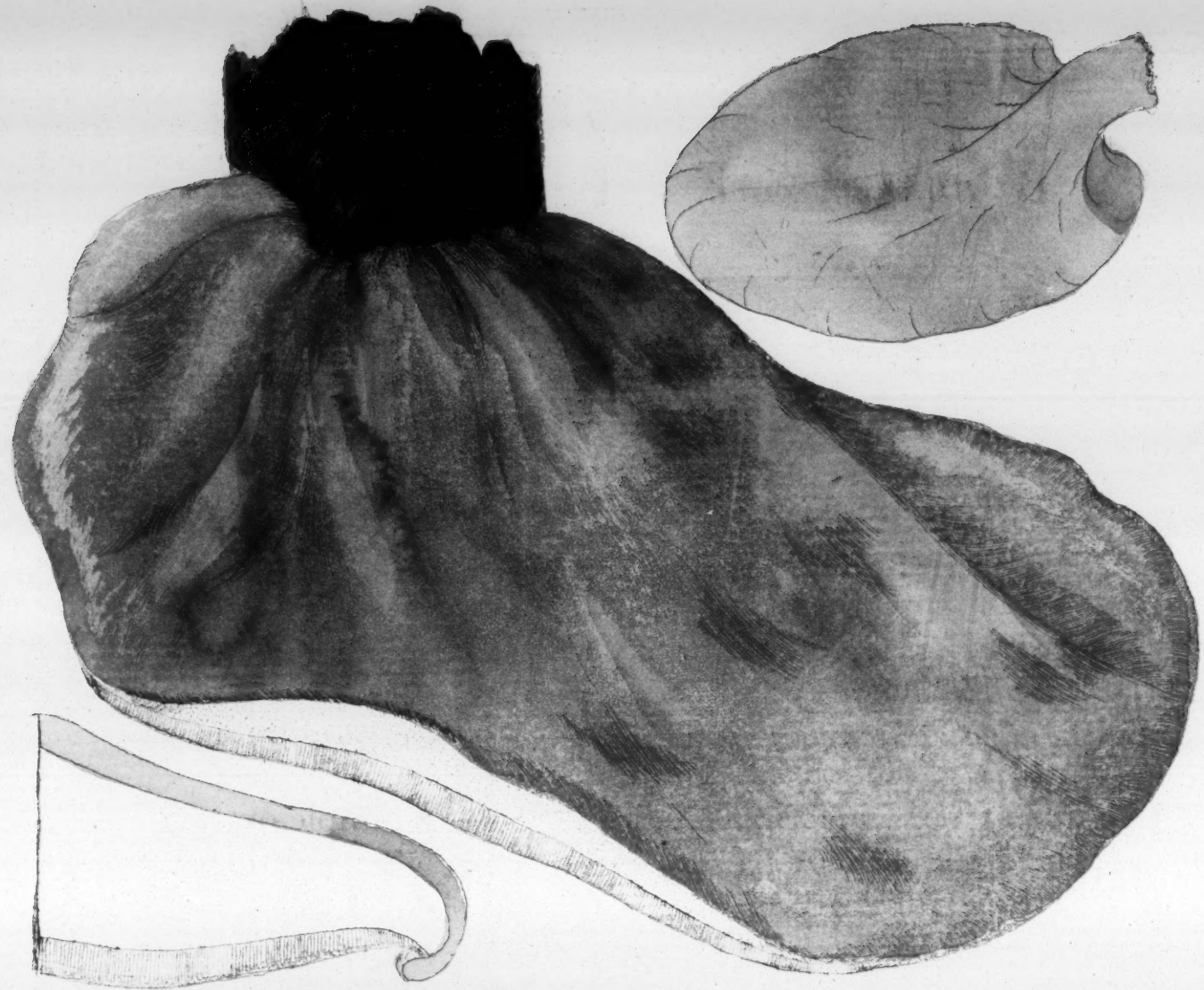
The gills are very various in length; some are extended from the centre to the rim, and are intersected by others, which arise at a small distance from the centre; and run to the rim, which manner of arrangement is seven or eight times repeated, as the figure represents; rarely, the short are connected, at their base, to the longer, but most frequently simple and separate from each other; they are thin, of a leathery substance, and a pale cork colour.

Grew on old pales near *Shibden-Hall*, January, 1791.

N. B. The figures in *Vaill. Paris*, Tab. 1. Fig. 1, 2, 3. were undoubtedly taken from specimens of this species.



Drawn & Engr'd from Nature, by J. Bolton. January the 5th A.D. 1791.



Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, located below the main illustration.

CCVII.

betulinus.

B O L E T I.

BOLETUS *coriaceus substipitatus glaber dimidiatus, carne alba, tubis brevissimis niveis carne separabilibus. Bulliard text. P. 348. No. 28.*

B I R C H B O L E T U S.

T A B. CLIX.

THIS Boletus, in the specimen before me, has a very short stem, which rises obliquely, from the upper surface, over the defective side of the plant, as is represented in the simple outlines on the plate; but sometimes it adheres by its side, and this spurious stem is absent. The surface is of a pale kind of brown, with a tinge of red, but this colour effects only a thin skin or epidermis, with which the plant is covered, and which frequently cracks and peels off in small patches, leaving the surface marked with spots and blotches of a pure white, as is the internal whole substance of the plant; when old the margin is obtuse and rolled in, and the surface of the plant highly convex.

The lower surface is nearly plain, the pores white and minute, the tubes very short and white, and while fresh may be separated from the flesh of the pileus.

This grew on birch trees in *Shackleton-Wood*, near *Heptonstall*; and the same has been sent me from *Darlington*.

CCVIII.
confragosus.

BOLETUS coriaceo lignosus sessilis dimidiatis, supra scabroso
zonatus subfuscus, carne ferugineo-pallide, tubis cinereis poris
multiformis. Boletus labyrinthiformis. Bulliard texte. P.
357. No. 37.

RUGGED BOLETUS.

T A B. CLX.

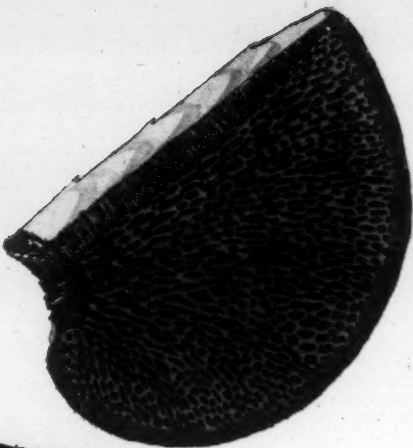
THIS is semicircular, adhering, by one side, to the stumps
and putrid roots of trees; the upper surface is very rugged
and uneven, marked with concentric circles at distances; the
spaces between the circles made rough with raised wrinkles; the
colour is brown, with a cast of red, darkest near the margin,
which is blunt, and in some specimens lobed or waved. The
substance within is woody, cuts very smooth, is of a pretty pale
brown colour, and beautifully marked with veins and clouds of a
darker hue.

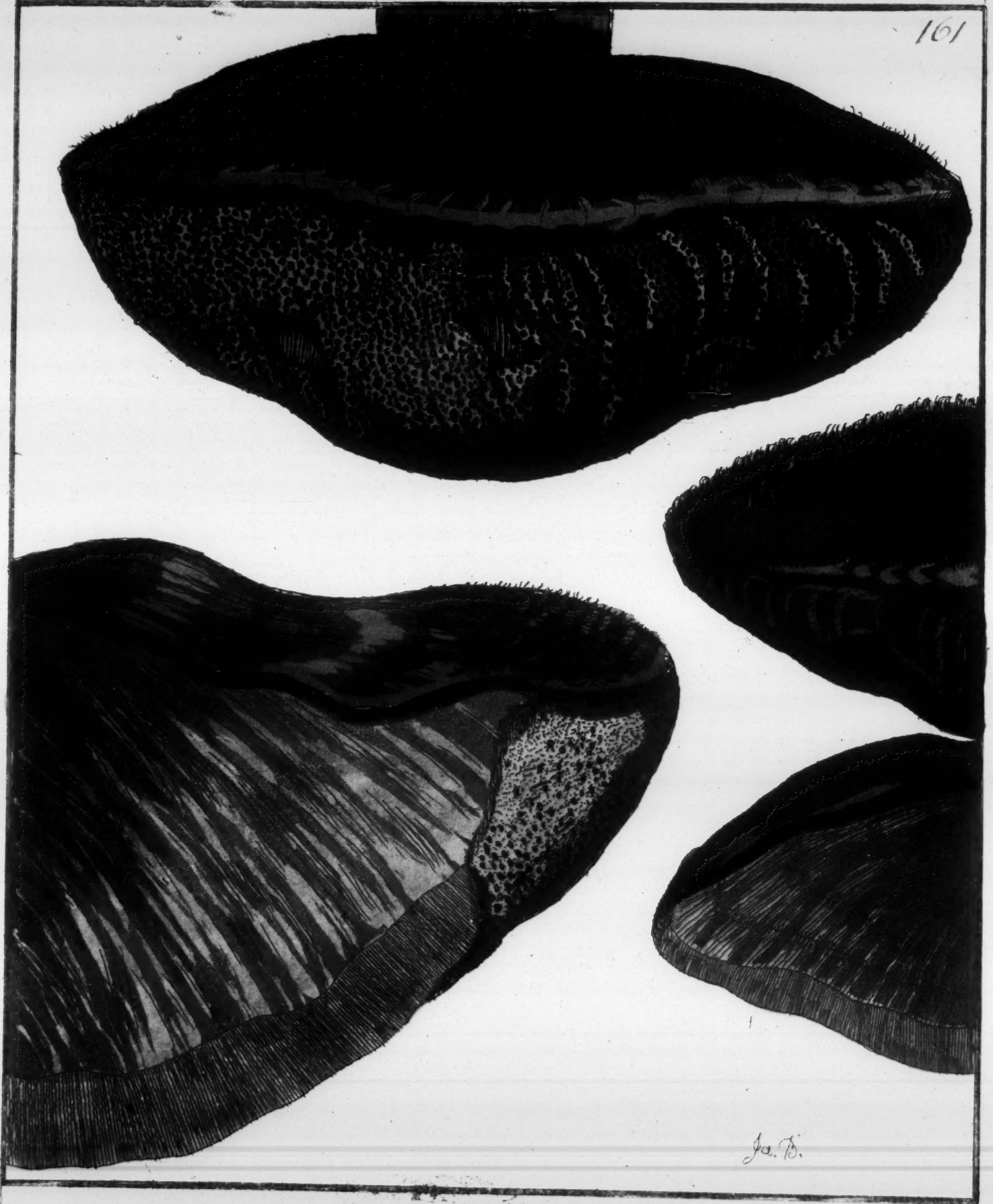
The tubes are pretty long, adhere together by their sides, and
are inseparable from the flesh of the pileus.

The pores are of a redish brown, very various in figure and in
size, round, oblong, angular, large or small, in various parts of
the same specimen.

This I gathered on old trees, near *Fixby-Hall*; and have re-
ceived specimens of the same from *Darlington*.

James Bolton. 1790.





Ja. B.

BOLETUS *coriaceo-mollis, sessilis, dimidiatis, pileo rigidis hirtus* CCIX.
vetustate nigricans, carne crassimine fulva, tubis fimbriatis. *hispidus.*
Bulliad, P. 351. No. 3. Boletus spongiosus. Lightfoot
Scot. 1033. No. 4.

HAIRY BOLETUS.

T A B. CLXI.

THIS is halved, adhering by one side; it is very various in shape and size, being sometimes of a semicircular figure, but more frequently swollen out in lumps, of no determinate shape, lying one upon another, or pressing to one another, and united together by their sides.

The upper surface is of a dark redish brown, sometimes smooth, sometimes covered with a thick black or brown shag, or hairy covering, which arises from a thick black bark; the substance within is soft and spongy, while fresh easily tears in slips, from the centre to the margin, but cuts not without much difficulty; when dry it becomes very tough, it catches and retains fire, like the *Boletus ignarius*.

The tubes are long, of the same golden colour as the flesh. The pores of a pale yellow while young, the size various, the margins ciliated, when old a dark brown, and contracted, at last, they, together with the whole plant, turn black and perish.

These specimens I gathered near *Bradford*, on one of the trunks of a remarkable tree, called the *Four-Askes*, November the 5th, 1791. I have received the same from *Darlington*.

CCX.
suberosus.

BOLETUS *acaulis coriaceo convexus vellosus albus, poris diffor-*
mibus rotundis flexuosisque. Flo. suecica, 1253. Sp. Pl.
1645. Schæf. P. 92. No. 105. Bulliard texte, 354. No. 35.

CORK BOLETUS.

T A B. CLXII.

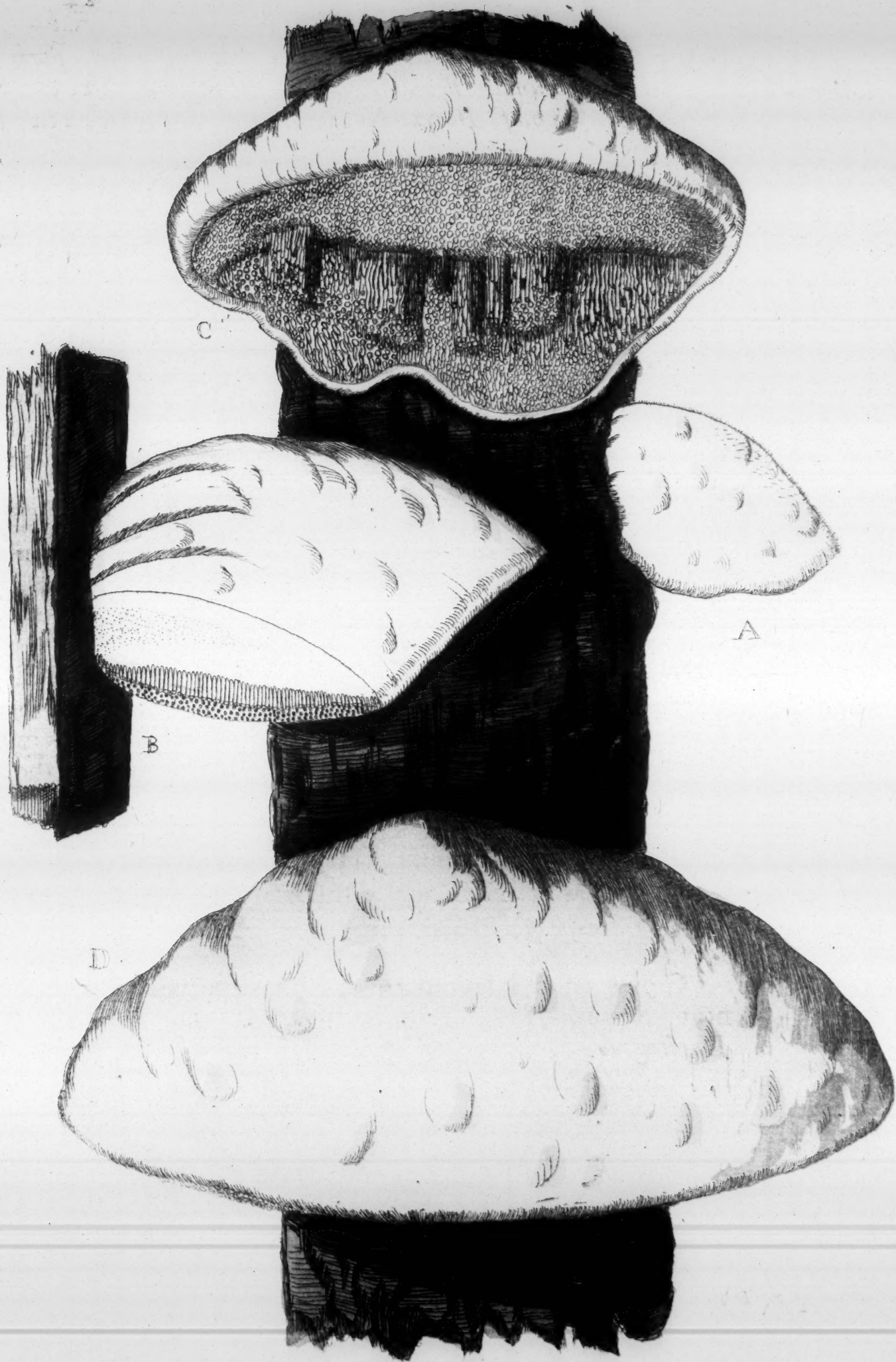
THIS is halved and sessile, growing to the stocks of trees by one side; the upper surface, while the plant is young, is white, and covered with a white, soft, short down; when old it changes to a pale brown, and becomes smooth, as at D. in both states it is highly convex, and is, though smooth, made uneven by rising bunches.

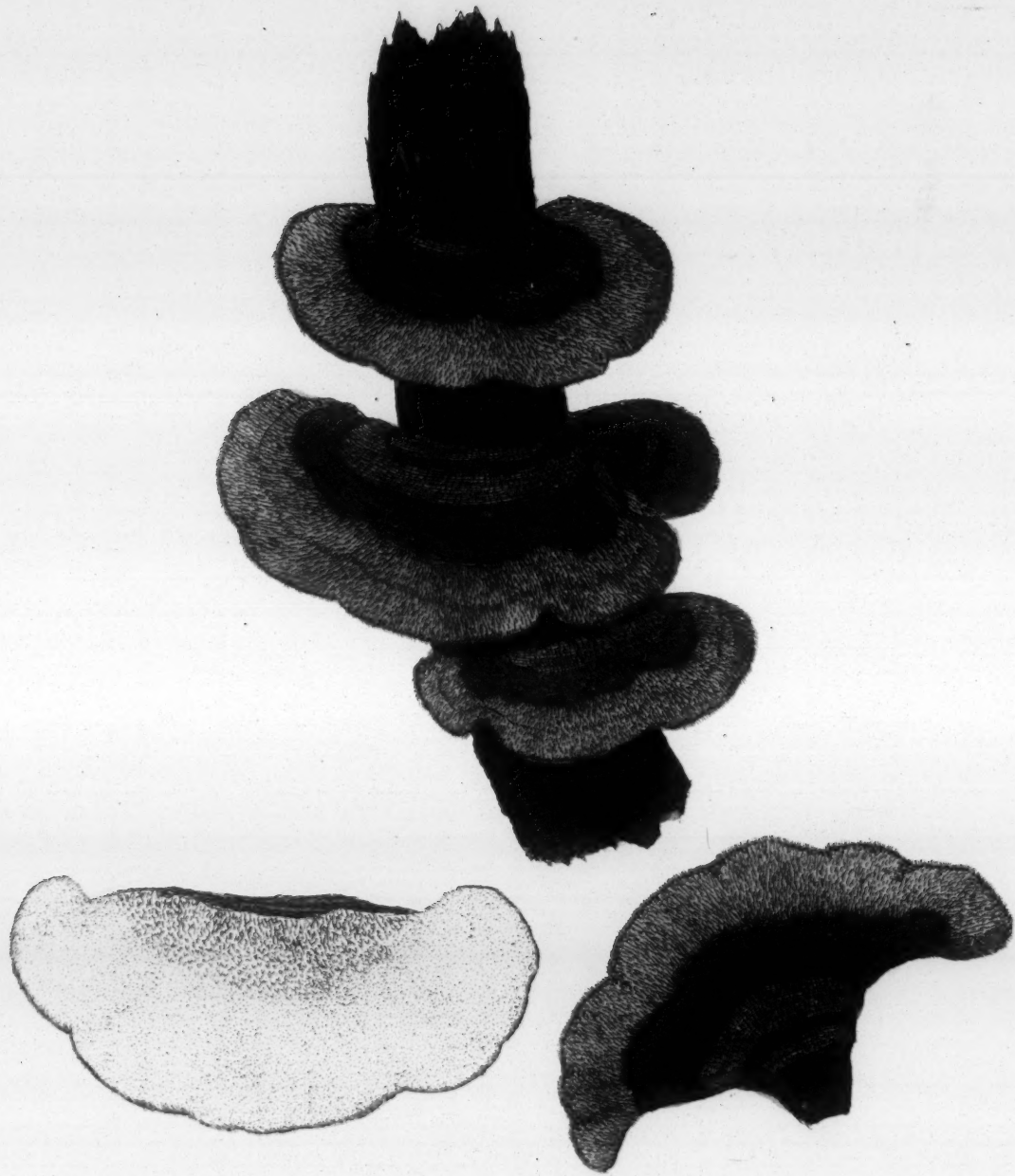
The lower surface is generally but little convex, or almost flat, as at A. B. The base is sometimes extended downwards, and the margin continued quite round, as at C.

The pores are various; some round and distinct, others lengthened out into long waving hollows; sometimes they shoot down in bundles of various forms, resembling, in miniature, bunches of Icicles, or the figures that are formed in the sides of caverns by the congealed calcarious drop.

When dried it has a smell like aniseeds, or the common pectoral lozenges. Is it specifically distinct from the *Boletus suaveolens*, LINN.?

Grows on old fallow trees, This specimen grew in a hedge near *Shibden-Hall*; I have received the same plant from *Darlington*.





Sketches on the base immediately from the plant. by J. Bolton at Jarrow near Bishop Auckland 1830.

BOLETUS *coriaceus tenuis, dimidiatus. supra lanatus zonatus
nec variegatus, tubis dædaleis subrutilo cinereis. Bulliard
texte, P. 365. No. 43.*

CCXI.

unic.lar.

ONE-COLOURED BOLETUS.

T A B. CLXIII.

THIS is most generally halved, and adhering by one side; but sometimes the base is lengthened out into a kind of spurious footstalk, as is represented in one of the lower figures on the plate. The upper surface is covered with a close pile, or hairy nap, of a brownish buff-colour, and marked with zones or circles of the same colour, a little darker. The margin is acute, variously waved and lobed, and the plants sometimes lie over one another in imbricated order.

The internal substance is thin, white, tough, and leathery.

The lower surface is plain, or very little convex, while young cream-coloured, changing with age to a brownish ash colour.

The tubes are very short, adhering together by their sides, and inseparable from the flesh of the pileus. The pores are very small and of various figures; those towards the base, in the specimen before me, are larger, oblong, or angular, those near the margin are round and very minute.

This is the plant which I have formerly supposed to be the female or feeding specimen of my *Boletus auriformis*. But as the two are placed in different genera by Monsieur BULLIARD, I do not at present insist upon it, I drop this hint, that the supposition may be confirmed or confuted by the observations of others.

- CCXII. BOLETUS *sessilis lobato multiformis, superos villosus aurentiacus*
betrocitatus. inferus luteo-aureus, tubis brevibus, poris multiformis.
Agaricus multiplex porosus, Ray, Syn. P. 23, No. 13.

IRREGULAR BOLETUS.

T A B. CLXIV.

THIS grows on the ground, and from an hard tough root, which is white within, and of a coriaceous substance; it shoots out several flat pieces, which lay on the surface of the earth, in an horizontal direction.

In the progress of growth it becomes lobed; the lobes imbricated, divided, and subdivided; their figure and disposition very wild, irregular, and uncertain.

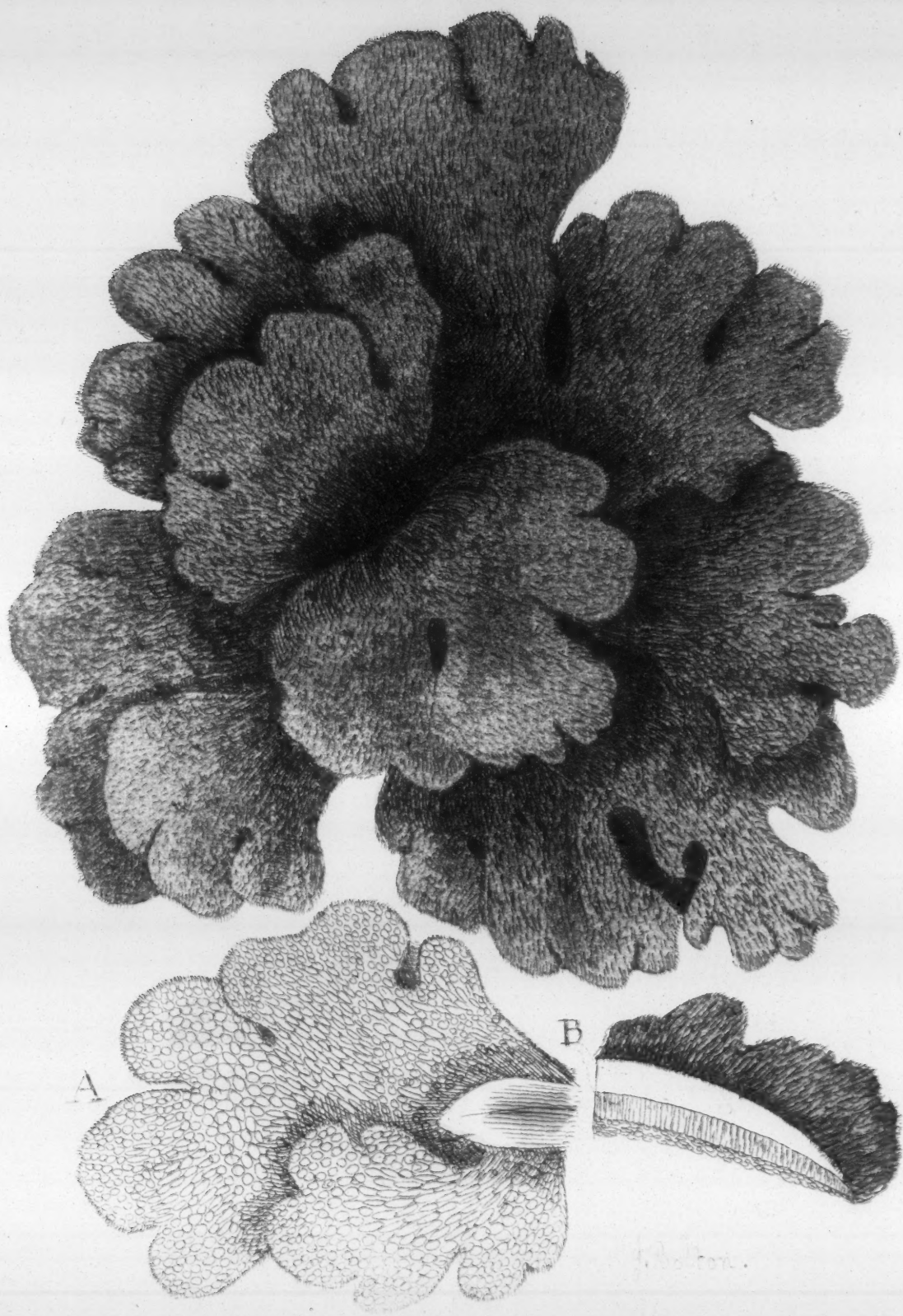
The upper surface is thickly covered with a rough hairy pile or shag; while the plant is young of a golden colour, changing to an orange brown with age. The internal substance, at B. is thin, white, tough, and leathery.

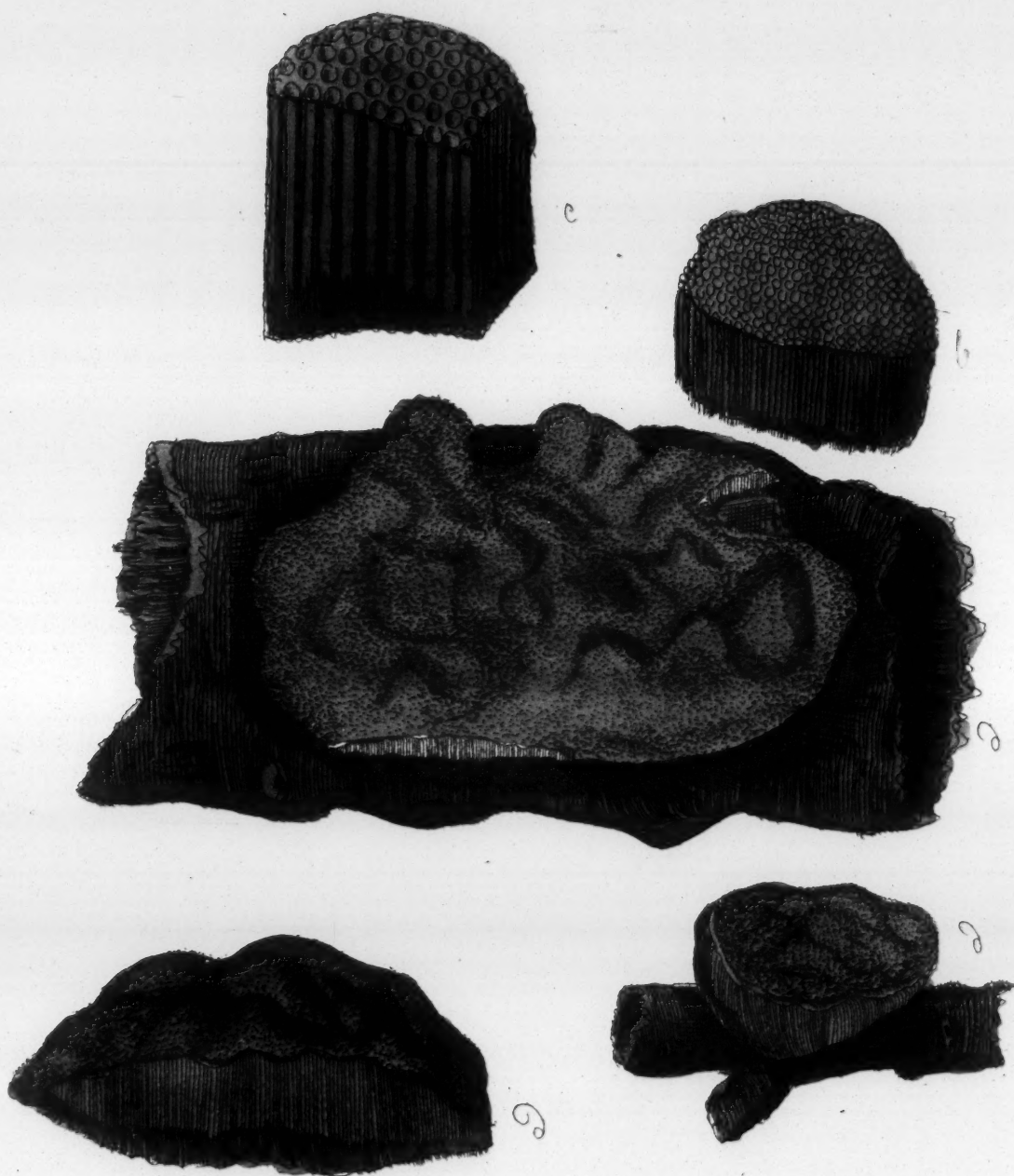
The tubes are short, united together by their sides, and inseparable from the flesh; they are of a tough substance, and a golden yellow.

The pores, at A. are very different in shape and bigness; some large, others small; some round, others oval or oblong, as expressed in the figure; their colour varies with age, from a pale bright yellow to an orange brown.

I gathered specimens of this under oak trees, near *Fixby-Hall*, and specimens of the same have been sent me from the bishopric of *Durham*.

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Drawn from Nature & Enched. by J. Bolton Dingo.

BOLETUS *coriaceo-spongiosus, sessilis ferrugineus, tubis longissimis erectis, poris minutis rotundus.*

CCXIII.
resupinatus.

SUPINE BOLETUS.

T A B. CLXV.

THIS curious Boletus most frequently creeps or spreads upon its back; sometimes it is formed into lumps of a rude turban shape; in either case it consists of a thin brown crust, which closely embraces the wood on which it grows, and serves as a base or ground-work to the tubes.

The tubes are long, erect, and constitute almost the whole substance of the plant. In the spreading or creeping specimens, the margin is unequally lobed and blunt; the surface made uneven by swelling bunches; the colour, like all the other parts, is a rusty brown. The pores round, but are too small for the inspection of the naked eye. The length of the tubes is different in the creeping and the turbanated specimens, being shorter in the first, longer in the last variety. They are figured of their natural size at *d. d. d.* magnified in two different degrees, at *b. c.*

This species is nearly related to the *Boletus cryptarum* of BULLIARD, *Texte*, P. 350. No. 31. and probably may be the same species, my specimens being greatly inferior to his, in point of elegance and perfection of growth.

I gathered specimens of this plant on dry decayed hawthorn boughs near *Burks-Hall*, in February, 1790.

CCXIV.
*proteus.*BOLETUS *crustaceus perennis mutabilis poris periturus.*—*Boletus cellulofus.* Flo. Dan. Fas. 12. P. 9.

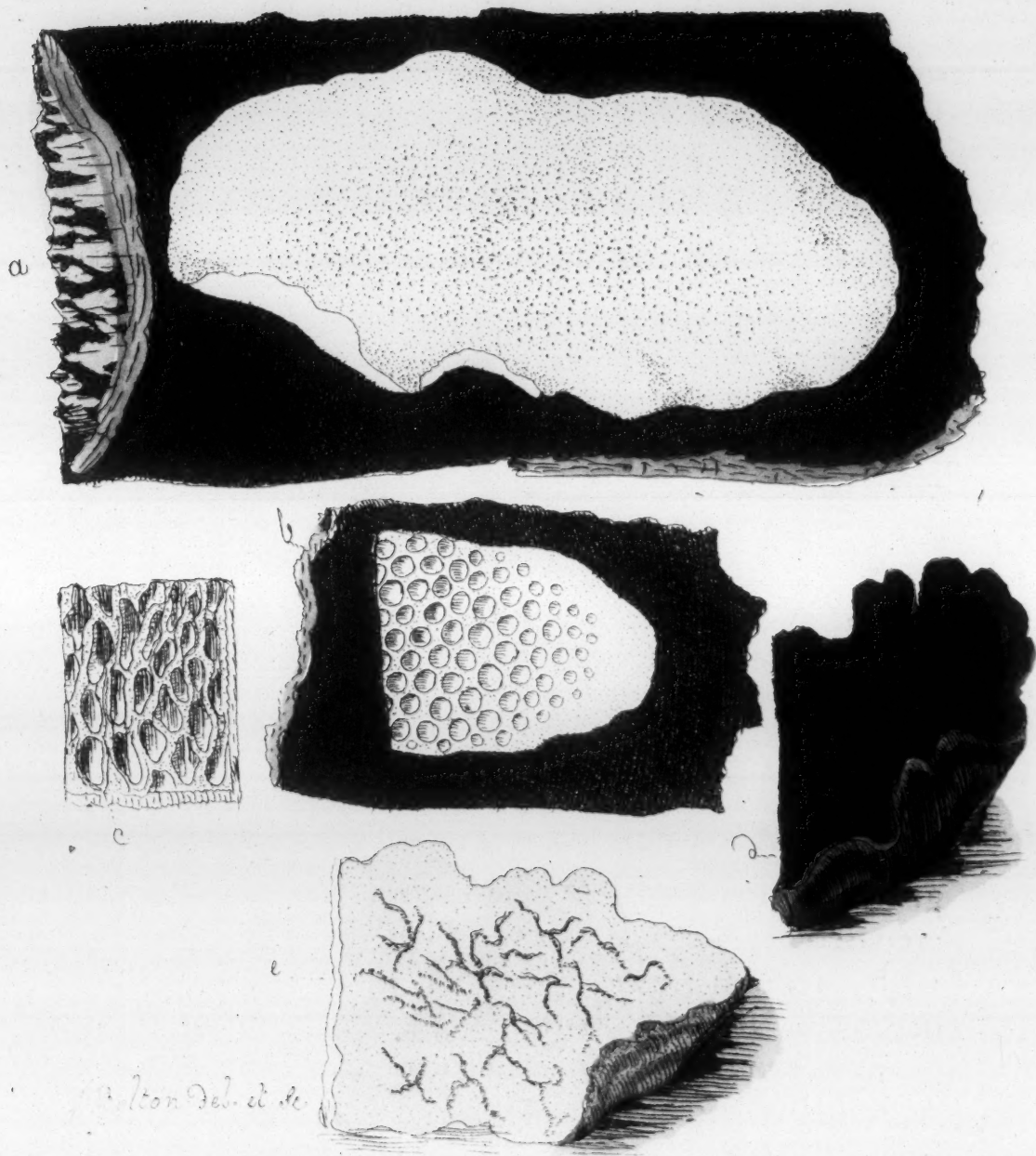
VARIABLE BOLETUS.

T A B. CLXVI.

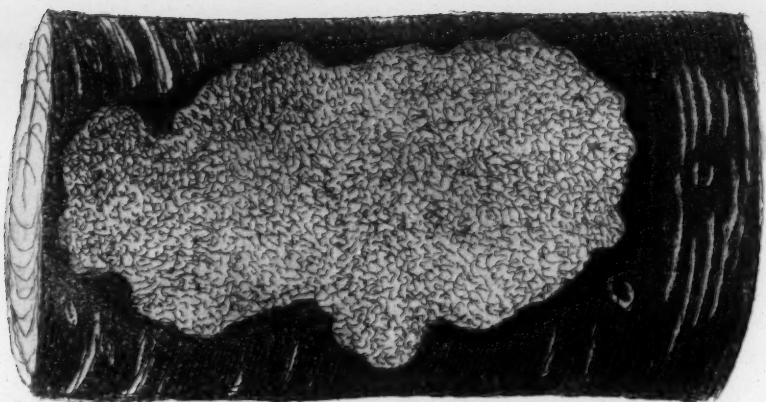
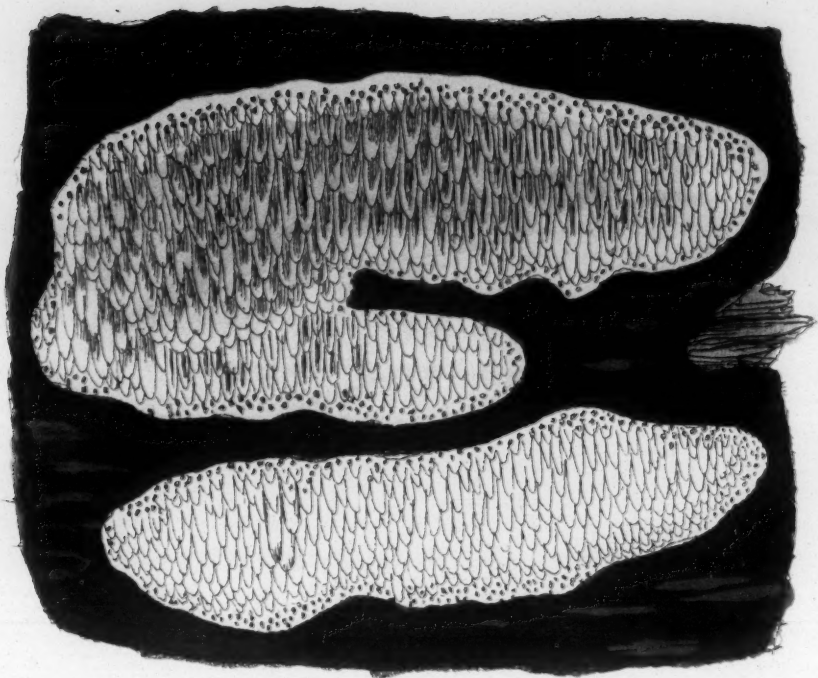
THIS plant I have observed in its various state and stages, for a succession of years, but never had the good fortune to discover its fructification till February, 1790, when I found it on fallen boughs of the birds' cherry tree, which lay in the damp part of a wood, under putrid grass and weeds.

The plant in its first stage, appears to be a white byssus, increasing in breadth, by shooting white, soft, downy filaments, from the margin, till it has attained its breadth, when it closes its margin, as at *a*; and has then the appearance of a piece of thin, white, soft lamb's skin, full of pores with short tubes, or rather of deep cells, which are seen magnified, while in a fresh state, at *b*. After lying by me, on the table, for a little while, it shrunk in substance, and the pores then appeared contracted, as in figure *c*. In this state it much resembles the *Merula crispata*. Flo. Dan. Fas. 12. P. 9.

After the disappearance of these pores, the plant continues to grow in firmness and thickness; the margin becomes lobed and crenated, the surface leathery and smooth, but sometimes tessellated with irregular sinufs or cracks, as at *e*; by this time, the margin begins to separate from the wood, and the colour of the surface changes from white to pale brown, when it greatly resembles the *Auricula corticalis* of BULLIARD; at last it changes to a dark fuscous brown, as at *d*; becomes dry, hard, and brittle; the margin is more eminently raised, and the underside marked with black circles; it remains for a long time, and at last turns black and moulders.



Alton Del. et Sc.



BOLETUS *acaulis coriaceus semiovalis aurentiacus, rugoso reticulatus, marginali lata nivea fornicata.* Dickson, Crypt. Fas. 1. P. 18. CCXV. *lacrymans.*

TEAR-LIKE BOLETUS.

TAB. CLXVII. FIG. I.

THIS spreads in irregular patches, on the surface of decaying wood, in moist damp houses, or in woods.—In the specimens before me, the pores, for a small space all round the margin, are round and distinct; but towards the centre greatly lengthened out, not upright, but lying one upon another in an imbricated order, and have somewhat the appearance of falling tears. My specimens are young, and adhere to the wood by their whole breadth; when the plant is old the margin is detached at one or more sides. The colour is white at first, when old changes to a yellow brown, and at last to a dirty fuscous black.—I believe my *Boletus obliquus*, Tab. 74, is a variety of this species.

BOLETUS *crustaceus albus effusus difformis.* Murrey, Syst. Veg. P. 977. Dickson, Crypt. P. 18. CCXVI. *medulla-panis.*

BREAD-CRUMB BOLETUS.

TAB. CLXVII. FIG. II

THIS spreads on the surface of wood or bark, when in a dry state, and far advanced in decay; the substance is light and thin; the patches very various in figure and size. It so perfectly resembles a thin slice, cut from the middle of a loaf of household bread, that any other description is quite unnecessary. Grows in woods and hedges, about *Halifax*, not unfrequently.

- CCXVII. *BOLETUS coriaceo perennis substipitatus, pileo oblongo tenui sub-*
calceolus. laterito, tubis brevissimis, poris minutis rotundis. Boletus
calceolus. Var. Bulliard, texte, P. 338. No. 21.

SLIPPER BOLETUS.

T A B. CLXVIII.

MOST specimens of this *Boletus*, which have fallen under my notice, were furnished with a lateral footstalk, of an hard tough substance; in some, however, it is very short, and the plant may be said in these to want it.

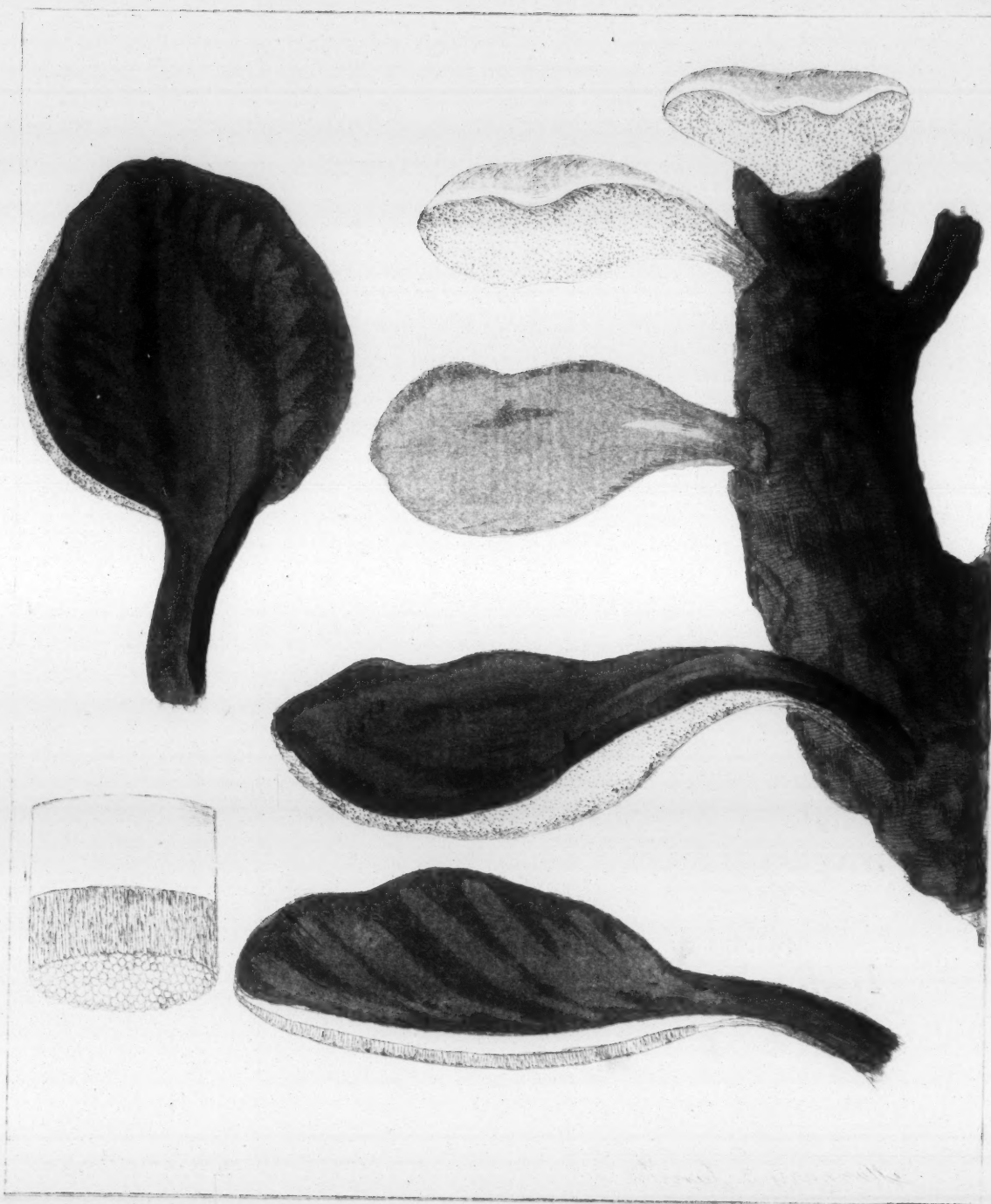
The pileus, or rather the body of the plant, is of an oval or oblong shape, as represented on the plate.

The substance is dry, tough, leathery, and white within; the upper as well as under surface, while the plant is young, are also white or milk-coloured. When of age changes to a reddish brown, and, at last, to a fuscous black on the upper side.

The tubes adhere together, by their sides; a portion of them and of the pores, is a little magnified on the plate.

Since engraving the plate, I have found an old specimen, very rough on the surface, somewhat shaggy and tessellated, with short irregular furrows; is as firm and hard, almost, as wood.

I gathered it from the stump of an elder tree, near *Shibden-Hall*.





BOLETUS *stipitatus*, pileo luteo centro aurentio, carne alba
crispa firma, tubis luteis cortina araneosa alba. Boletus CCXVIII.
annularius. Bulliard texte, P. 316. No. 1. Bolt. Fung.
T. 84. Fig. inferior. *annularius.*

ANNULATED BOLETUS.

T A B. CLXIX.

THE root is large, and covered with a gray mould; it emits long soft fibres.

The stem is upright, round, and solid; brown near the base, yellow in the upper part.

The curtain, in the specimen before me, is white, of a tender delicate substance, originating near the top of the stem, and extended to the rim of the pileus. In the specimen I now describe, the curtain is fallen to pieces, in the time of drawing the figure, and hangs in fragments, exactly as represented in the larger specimen.

The tubes are cylindrical and yellow; the pores round, and of the same colour, much smaller than the pores of the common yellow Boletus.

The pileus is convex, of a golden or orange colour, darkest in the centre; the rim even and acute; the surface, especially in moist weather, covered with a slippery glutin. The internal substance firm, and of a pale yellow colour.

This plant grew in plenty in the wood opposite *Burks-Hall*, in August, 1760.—I think it a distinct species from the large figure given on my eighty-fourth plate, for the *Boletus luteus*, LINN. though I thought them the same at that time.

CCXIX.

*substrictus.*BOLETUS *stipitatus coriaceus, stipite gracili subcentrali, pileo subluteo-cinerefcen-*
carne nivea tenuissima, poris minutis angularibus.

SPINDLE-SHANK BOLETUS.

T A B. CLXX.

THE root is small, hard, of a leathery substance, and emits, into the ground, a few hard fibres.

The stem is upright, round or compressed, hard, and tough; dusky or yellowish on the outside, and white within; in some specimens it is inserted in the centre of the pileus, in others bearing towards the side.

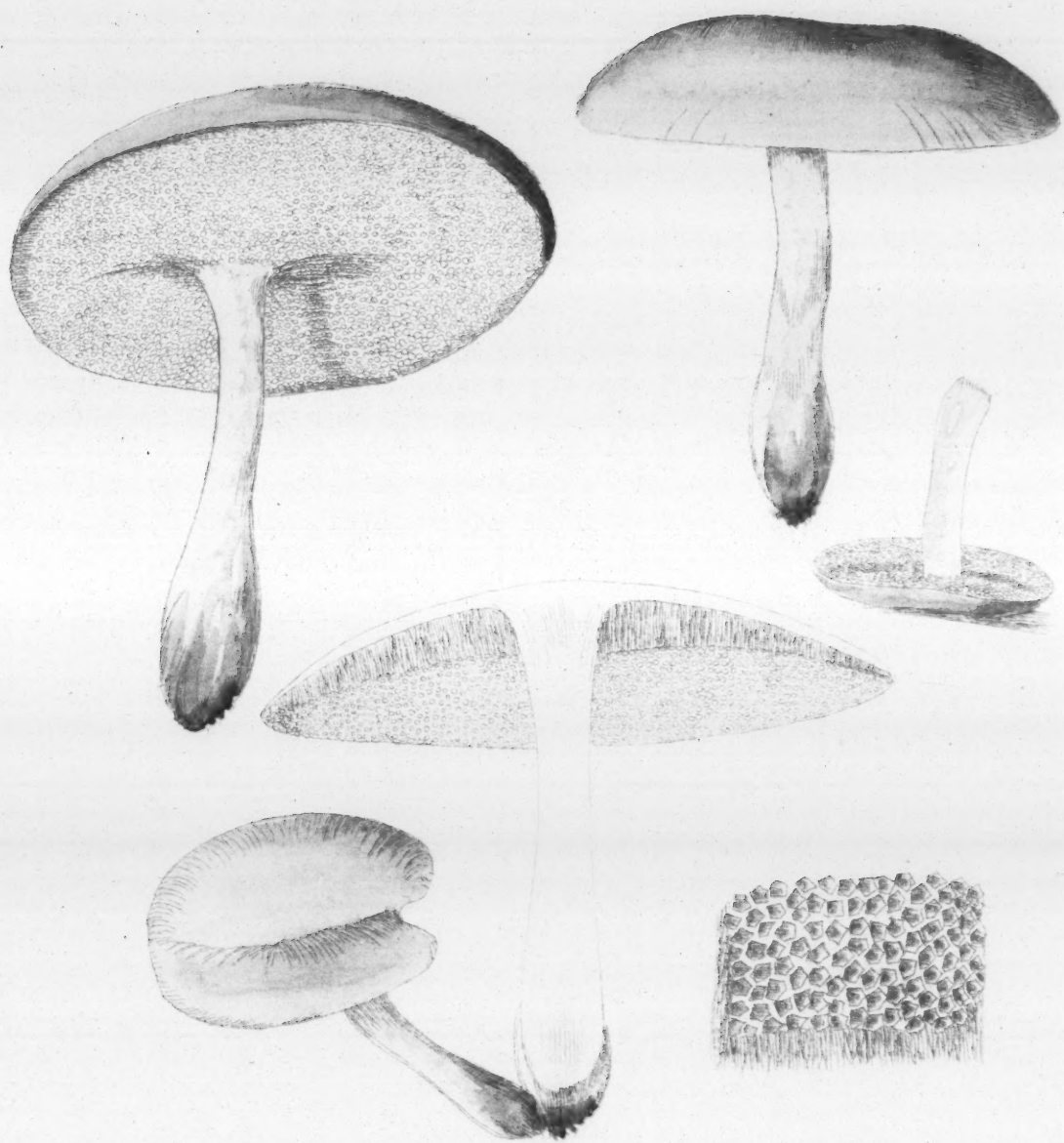
The pileus is very thin of flesh, which is white, tough, and leathery; the surface of various hues, bordering on yellow, or yellow brown, but sometimes inclining a little to the olive, or to ash colour; it is smooth to the touch, convex, cushion-shaped or flat; the rim acute, and sometimes irregularly waved.

The tubes are moderately long, and adhere together by their sides. The pores minute, and to the naked eye appear round, but, when magnified a little, I found them to be angular, of various sides, very closely and beautifully arranged, they are of a pale yellowish colour.

It is a rare species. I have gathered it in *North-Dean*, near *Halifax*. And specimens of the same have been sent me from *Darlington*, by my ingenuous friend Mr. EDWARD ROBSON. All the specimens I have received from *Darlington*, or the county of *Durham*, as mentioned in this appendix, have been sent me by that gentleman, collected by himself, or by Mr. THOMAS FLINTOFF, Surgeon, of *Knoyton*, in *Yorkshire*; two diligent, industrious, and well-informed botanists.

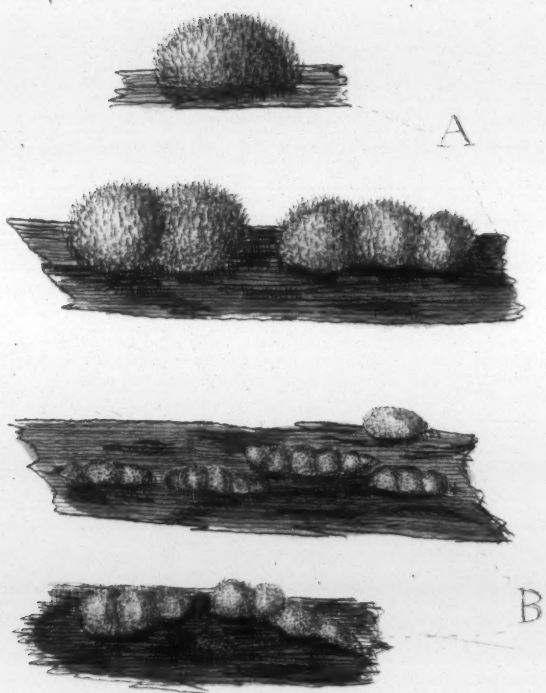
Mr. ROBSON has been long engaged in drawing up a *Flora Britanica*, according to the Linnæan system; and, in several other respects, on a more eligible plan than any that has appeared hitherto.

It was Mr. FLINTOFF who made microscopic observations on the *Clathrus coccineus*, as mentioned in the introduction to this work; though I inadvertently said, they were made by Mr. ROBSON; not paying a proper regard to the signature, till after the sheet was printed off.



Drawn and Coloured by the Plate from the original by James Sowerby, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

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J. Bolton Del. & Sculp. Whiteheady. 1790.

CCXX.

minimum.

H Y D N U M.

HYDNUM *subrotundum coriaceo-lignosum aurentiacum; sessilis, ligno putrido superfice adnascens, aculeis brevibus erectis.*

THE LEAST HYDNUM.

T A B. CLXXI.

THIS curious little plant, adheres by its base to putrid wood; it is of a roundish or globular figure; sometimes solitary, but more frequently several are thrust near together; sometimes adhering together by their sides; it varies in size, from *a.* to *b.* as represented on the plate. It is of a dry, tough, leathery, or woody substance, adhering very firmly to the wood whereon it grows; it cuts smooth, and is white within.

The surface is thickly set with *aculei* or soft prickles, in an upright direction; these vary in colour, from a pale to a strong gold, and turn gray with age.

The specimens here figured, grew in a little wood near *Stump*, in *Northowram*, on a piece of old oaken wood; and I have seen the plant in other places in this neighbourhood.

CCXXI.

mesenterica.

H E L V E L L A.

HELVELLA *acaulis*, gelatinoso-coriace rugosa resupinata, supra spongioso-villoso cineria, infra lævis violacea. Dickson Crypt. Fas. 1. P. 20. Auricularia tramelloides. Bulliard Texte. P. 278. No. 1. Mich. Gen. 124. Agaricus mesentericus violaceo coloris. Ray Syn. 22.

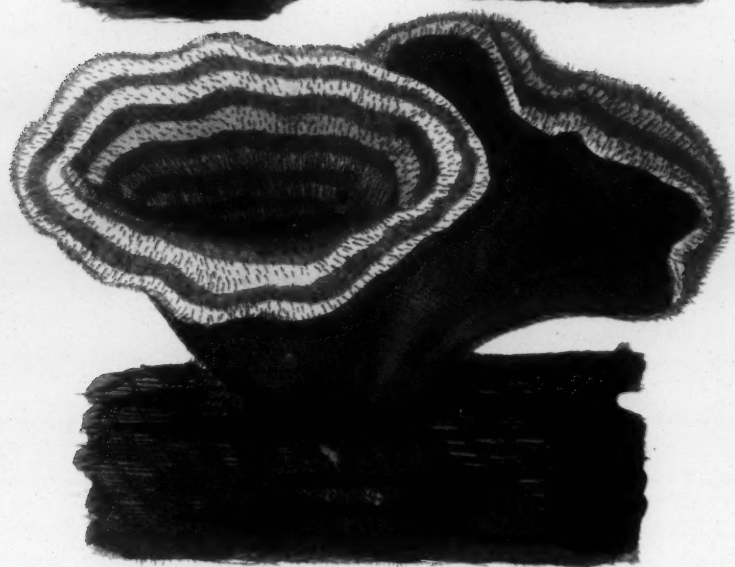
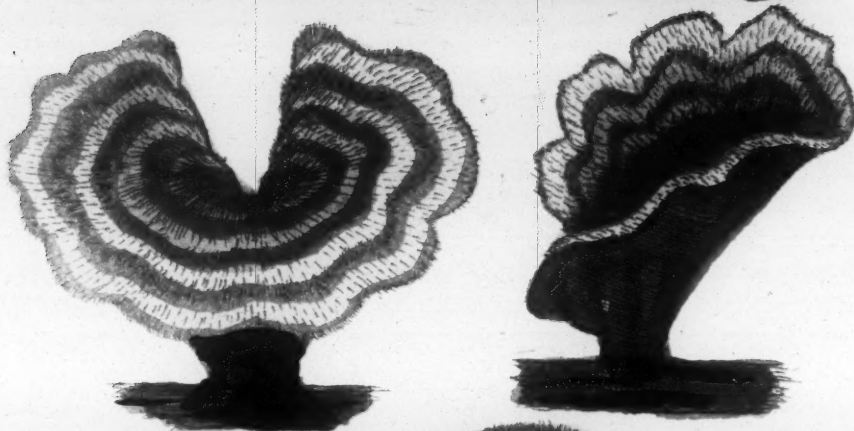
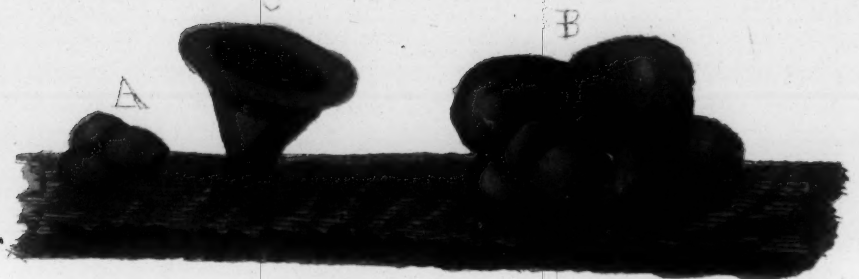
MESENTERIC HELVELLA.

T A B. CLXXII.

THE specimens now before me, I have gathered from the smooth surface of an ash tree stump, from which the tree had been sawn off the preceding year.

The plant makes its first appearance in clusters, or single pieces, of a gelatinous half-transparent substance, and a dull dark violet colour, as at A. B. C. These, in time, open at the top or side, unfold, and turn inside out. In the progress of growth it increases, expands, and assumes various shapes; it becomes ear-shaped, cupped, halved, imbricated, lobed, or irregularly gashed in at the margin.

The inner surface, now become the outer, is thickly covered with an hairy shag, of an ochre colour, or gray, and marked with concentric circles of a darker colour. The outside still remains smooth, and of the same violet colour; it is a little wrinkled, but wants the cells, which distinguish BULLIARD's specimens.



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HELVELLA *subsessilis, coriaceo cespitosa pileo subinfundibuliformi* CCXXII.
fusca radiatim floccosa striata, margine incisso ciliato. Dickson *caryophyllæa.*
Crypt. Fas. 1. P. 20. Schæf. Fung. P. 115. No. 246.

CLOVE HELVELLA.

T A B. CLXXIII.

THIS Helvella has a hard root, variable in shape; it grows on various substances. I have gathered it on small sticks, on herbs, and grass in a putrid state, and also on the ground; it is of a very dark clove colour. The surface flocky or shaggy, and marked with concentric circles of a darker colour. The margin dented, curled, and waved; the dents and waves strongly and elegantly ciliated, with hairs of unequal length.

The underside is of a paler colour, having swelling veins, strongest near the centre, divided and subdivided towards the margin, and seem as if dusted over with a brown bloom or down.

The substance of the plant is soft, flexible, and tough; it soon turns black and perishes.

Grows in damp and moist situations, particularly under close plantations of larch and fir trees. These specimens I gathered in a little plantation near *Lee-Bridge*, February, 1790.

CCXXIII. *HELVELLA parasitica ferrugenia tenua flexuosa, margine lobato-
nicotiana, crispato nudo aureo, subtus venosus pallide-ferrugineus.*

TOBACCO HELVELLA.

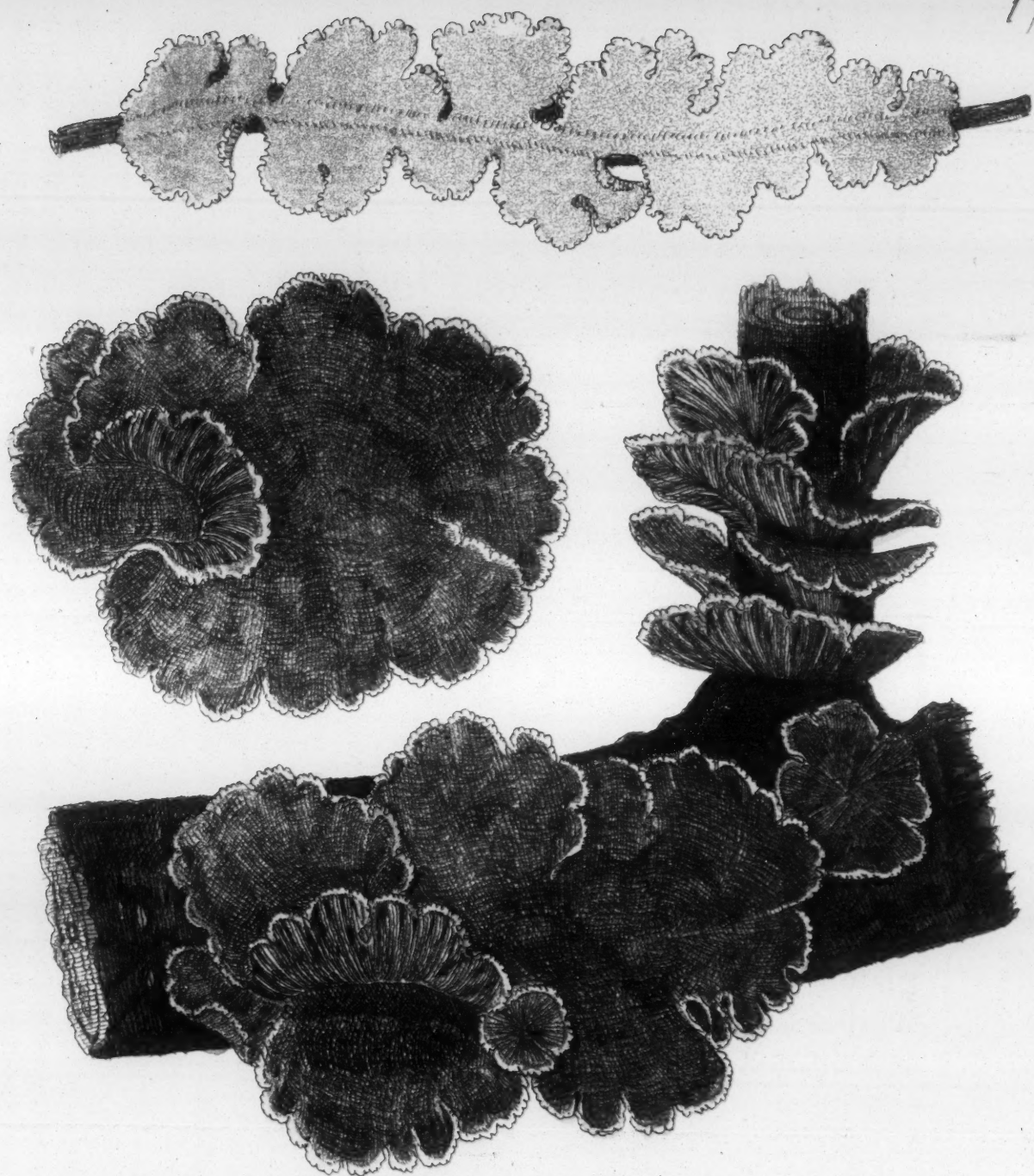
T A B. CLXXIV.

THIS *Helvella* sometimes adheres by its whole underside, to dry wood and branches of trees, in a state of decay; sometimes it is detached round the sides, and the margin much elevated, so that it seems to adhere by a central base only.

The upper surface is soft, and smooth to the touch, but made uneven by rising bunches, particularly in the larger specimens.

The plant, both in colour and substance, very aptly resembles the best cured Spanish tobacco, by which character, and its golden margin, it is at once distinguished. The figure is in general round, the margin elegantly lobed; the lobes crenated or dented, and edged with a fine golden-coloured lace.

The underside is veined and wrinkled, naked and of a colour somewhat paler than the upper. The plant sometimes spreads to a considerable distance; I have seen it run upon the decayed shoots of common woodbine or honeysuckle, to the length of two or three feet, in the manner expressed in the upper figure on the plate. It is in perfection in February, and soon perishes. It resembles the *Auricularia ferruginea*, of *BULLIARD*; but I think it a distinct species.



f Bolton del et sculp. May 26. Anno Domini 1790.



HELVELLA *major, cerea, tenuis fragilis glabris sessilis cratera* CCXXV.
e vesiculosa marsupiformi. Peziza vesiculosa. Bulliard
Texte, P. 270, No. 38. Elvella scutelata. Schæf. Fung.
P. 101. No. 212. Elvella pyxidata. Ib. P. 111. No. 236.
vesiculosa.

PURSED HELVELLA.

T A B. CLXXV.

THE root is central, black or dark brown, hard, misshapen, and furnished with soft downy fibres.

The plant while young, is commonly of a globular figure, but of very variable shapes at full growth; as it advances, the margin becomes irregularly waved and undulated, but still converging at the rim. It grows to a large size; I have seen specimens much larger than the figure on the plate 175.

In its first stage it is beset on the outside with a kind of grains, or little pustules, which are not seen without a glass; in time these disappear, and the outside becomes dusty with a white powder, probably the seeds of the plant.

The inside of the cup is smooth and vellumy, of a dark kind of ochre colour; the substance of the plant very moist and brittle.

In some states this plant has a resemblance of the *Helvella cochleata*; but by its size, and some other of its properties, I have reason to suppose it a distinct species.

CCXXV. HELVELLA *minima stipitata cartilegenia, pileo supra ochreoluce, fibuliformia. stipite brevi nigro-fusci.*

BUTTON-SHAPED HELVELLA.

T A B. CLXXVI.

THIS little plant grows on sticks or roots, near some rill or stream of water.

It consists of a little hard pileus, smooth, slippery, and of a yellow ochre colour on the upper side; it is supported by a round stem, a line in length, of a solid and firm consistence, and, together with the underside of the pileus, is of a dusky black.

The lower figures on the plate are the natural size of the plant, the three upper are magnified.

The specimens, here figured and described, grew by the stream of the spring at *Bell-Bank*, near *Bingley*. It grew upon small branches of elm root, which had been washed bare by the stream, and were still within the reach of its sprinklings.

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James Bolton del. et sculp. 1730



HELVELLA *acaulis difformis subfusca, margine varia lobato* CCXXVI.
crispato subtus venosa, vena ramosis anostomosentibus, Dickson membranacea.
Crypt. Fas. 1. P. 21. Helvella dimidiata. Bulliard Texte,
P. 291. No. 3. Ib. Agaricus muscigenus.

T H I N H E L V E L L A.

T A B. CLXXVII.

THIS little delicate plant shoots down, into the mossy soil where it grows, a slender longish root, furnished with a few hair-like fibres; from the head of this root the plant spreads horizontally, on the surface of the moss, and has much the appearance of a tramella; it varies much in shape, being halved or divided into several broad lobes.

The upper surface is smooth, and of a dark redish brown; it is thin and flexible, but rather tough.

The under side is marked with divided and subdivided veins, which while the plant is young, give it much the appearance of a small dimidiated parasitic Agaric. I have seldom found it on bryums upon old walls; and I have received the same from the county of *Durham*, where, I am informed, it is common on thatched houses.

CCXXVII.

gossypinum.

LYCOPERDON.

LYCOPERDON *minimum subturbinatum, sublanigunosum, carne alba, seminibus fuscescentibus, pericarpo floccido. Bulliard Texte, P. 147, No. 3. Lycoperdon equinum. Willdinow Flor. Bern. P. 412. T. 7. Fig. 20. Lichen byssoides. Var. B. Hudson Ang. P. 521.*

COTTONY LYCOPERDON.

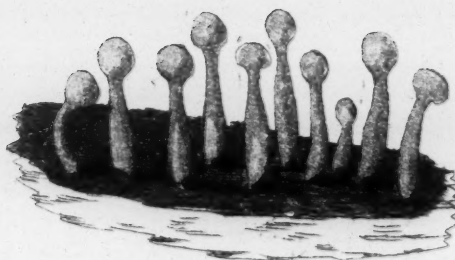
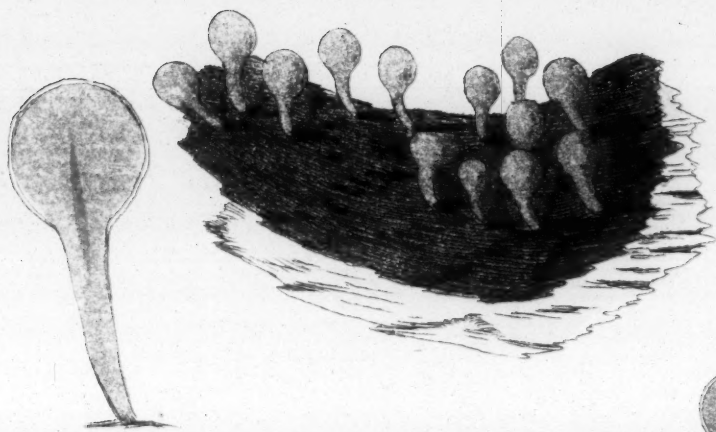
T A B. CLXXVIII.

THIS Lycoperdon is very various in shape; it is most frequently turbinated, and supported on a slender stem, as is shewn in the upper figure on the plate. Sometimes it is perfectly sessile, especially while young; in another state, the pileus is globular, and supported on a lengthened stem, which is bellied, something like a narrow pitcher, as the lower figure represents. In both states it is of a fair white while young, but in the progress of growth changes to a dusky brown; the surface is soft and downy.

The small figures are the natural size; the two sections are magnified.

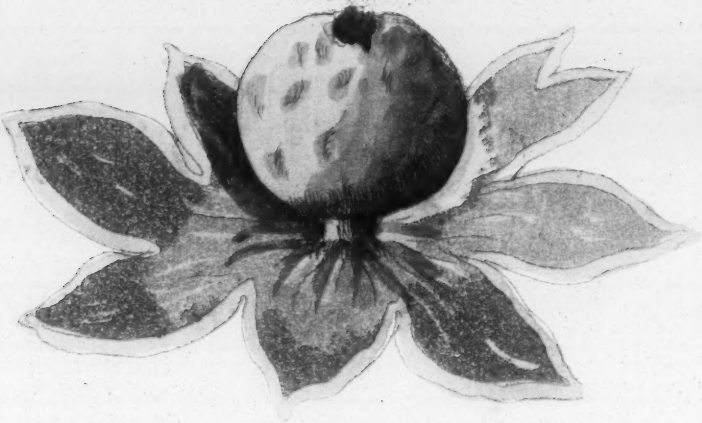
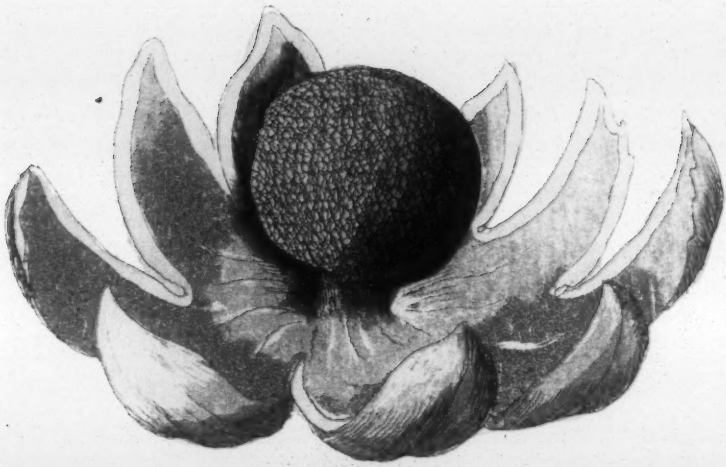
The two may possibly be distinct species; but as I have found them growing at the same time and place, and never on any other substance than the putrid hoofs of beasts, I have comprehended them both under one.

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4.7.

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LYCOPERDON *volvaceum prima ætate subterraneum.* Bulliard CCXXVIII.
Texte, P. 160. No. 10. Geaster major umbilico fimbriato. stellatum.
Mich. Gen. P. 220. Lycoperdon stellatum. Schæf. Fung.
P. 126. No. 270. Ray Syn. P. 27. No. 11.

STARRED LYCOPERDON.

T A B. CLXXIX.

THE first appearance of this Lycoperdon is a round ball, rising out of the earth; the volva or outer covering of which divides and opens in several petal like segments, which give it a flower-like appearance; within is a globular Lycoperdon, sessile at the opening of the volva, but afterwards rises, and is supported on a short stem.

The segments of the volva are of a thick fleshy substance, and a dusky brown, except the margins, which are thin, and of a paler colour; they are not equal in size or shape, some being broader, some narrower, some subdivided, and their number is uncertain.

The central globe, or head, is at first surrounded by a thin netted covering, of a bluish brown colour, which falls off and vanishes; after which, the capitulum or central globe breaks at the summit, and discharges a dust like the other Lycoperdons; after which, it becomes wrinkled, flaccid, turns to a dirty brown, and soon perishes.

Grows on the borders of *Sweains-Moor*, near *Halifax*, but is rare there.

CCXXIX.

concentrica.

S P H Æ R I A.

SPHÆRIA *sessile reniformia, extus punctatus subfulvus subfuliginosus, intus fragilis, circulus concentricis notata, semina vesicula urceolata.*—*Agaricum durum crassum affulatum, &c. Mich. Gen. P. 121. Ordo. 4.*

CONCENTRIC SPHÆRIA.

ALL the specimens of this plant, which I have seen, were perfectly sessile, adhering to putrid wood, by a broad flat base; it varies in size, from the bigness of a chefnut to that a bullock's kidney; the shape is also various, convex, cushioned, kidney-shaped, or swelled into bunches with intervening hollows.

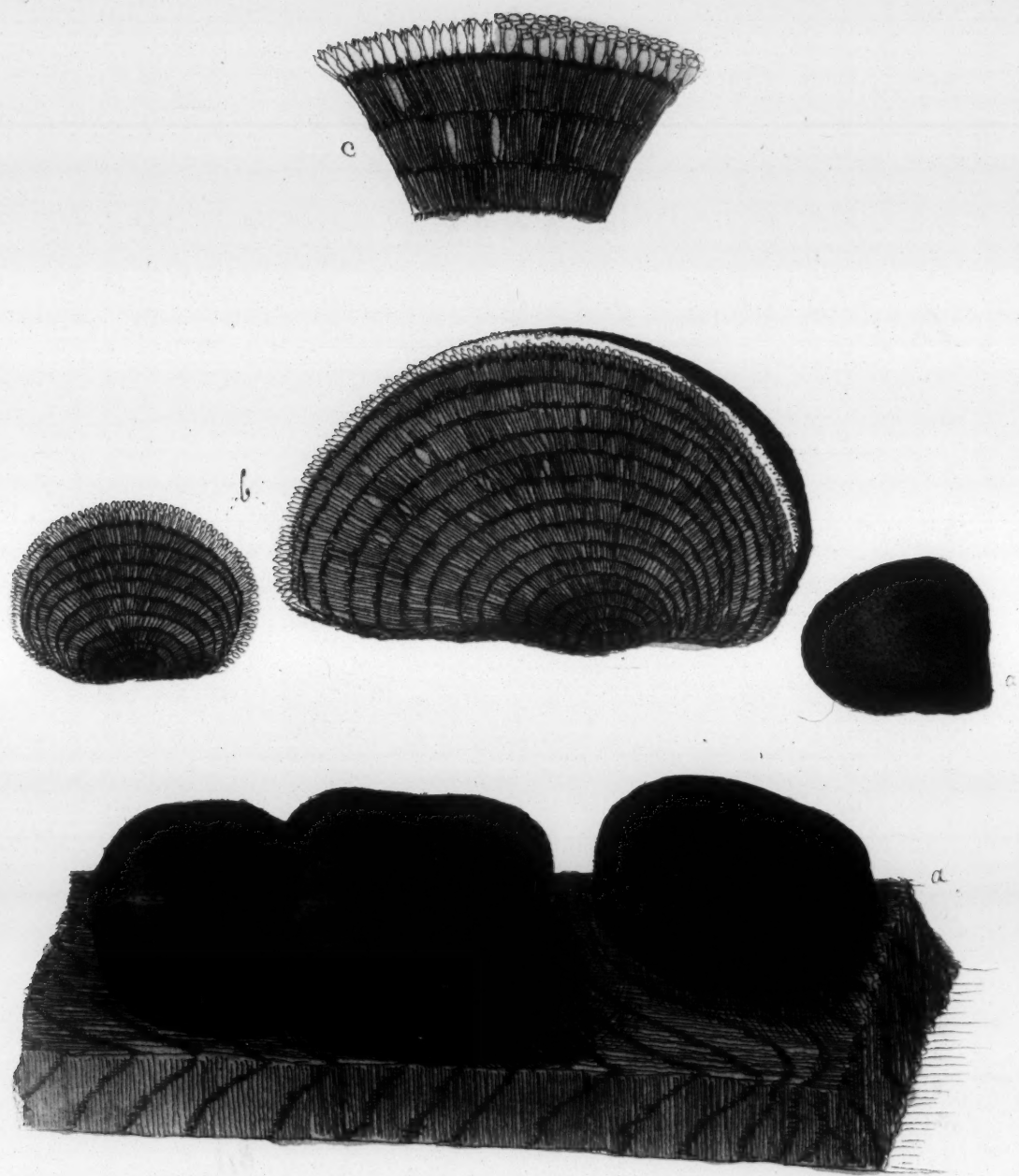
The surface is hard, firm, smooth, and slippery to the touch, but full of minute punctures; the bark or external covering is, in itself, of a dark chefnut colour; but at one time, as at *a.* it is covered with a dark red dust or powder, which is the flower of the plant. At another, this red powder is lost, and is succeeded by a powder of a velvety black colour, which is the seed.

The substance of the plant, in the inside, is compact but brittle; it consists of various strata, of a kind of changeable gray colour, distinguished by concentric circles of the same colour, a little darker.

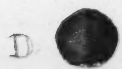
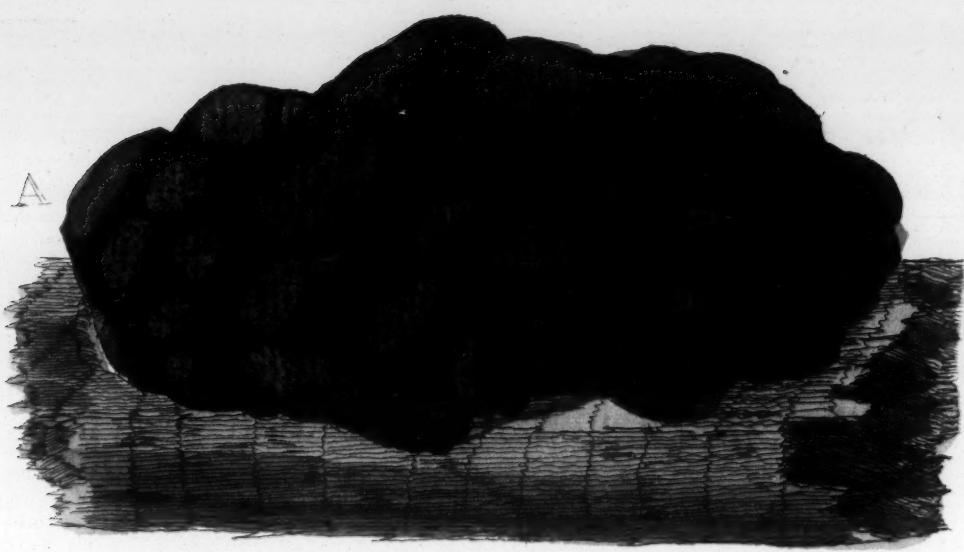
The plant is perennial; and I suspect the circles to be the growth of so many years; the growth of each year adding a coat of new seed vessels, on the surface of the old.

The seed-vessels are not globular, but of an urn or pitcher shape; while the red powder is on the surface of the plant, they are nearly shut at the mouths, and full of a white gelly; when the black takes place, they are open and filled with black seeds, a portion of them, in both states, (the bark being removed) is seen a little magnified at *c.*

This plant I gathered on old thorns in the park of *Fixby-Hall*; it has also been gathered near *Elland*, and sent me, in great perfection, from the county of *Durham*.



Scala 2. a. No. 1. Anno Domini 1790



E

B



C

J. Bolton 1790.

SPHÆRIA *magna, crassa, atra, supern pustulis notata.* Dickson CCXXX.
Crypt. Fas. 1. P. 23. Weber Goett. 286. Hypoxylon ustu-
latum. Bulliard Texte, P. 176. No. 11. Hall. Hist. No.
2192. Mich. Gen. P. 104. Sphæria deusta. Hoff. Crypt.
Fas. 1. P. 3. maxima.

GREATEST SPHÆRIA.

T A B. CLXXXI.

THIS grows on the stumps of trees and old wood, when far advanced in a state of decay; it is more flat or convex according to its age; is perennial, abiding from year to year. The surface is of a dead black, and appears almost like the leather of an old boot or shoe. The substance is very brittle, and the surface, especially in old plants, made very uneven by means of rising bunches, or tumour-like swellings, and is closely beset at one time of the year, with small rising pustules, at another by sinking punctures.

The feed-vessels are spherical, and lodged in a stratum close under the bark or outer covering of the plant; to the inside of which, when the plant is dry, they adhere by their mouths, for the rest of the internal substance perishes, and it becomes hollow.

At B. a piece is obliquely cut off, to shew the arrangement of the feed-vessels; and another is cut downright, at C. for the same purpose. At D. a single feed-vessel is a little magnified; and at E. another cut open.

The specimens here described, grew on the old stump of an ash tree near *Elland*, amongst others much larger.

CCXXXI. SPHÆRIA *coriaceo ramoso fulvo, in ramos subdivisus expansus.*
riccioidia.

BRANCHED CIRCULAR SPHÆRIA.

T A B. CLXXXII.

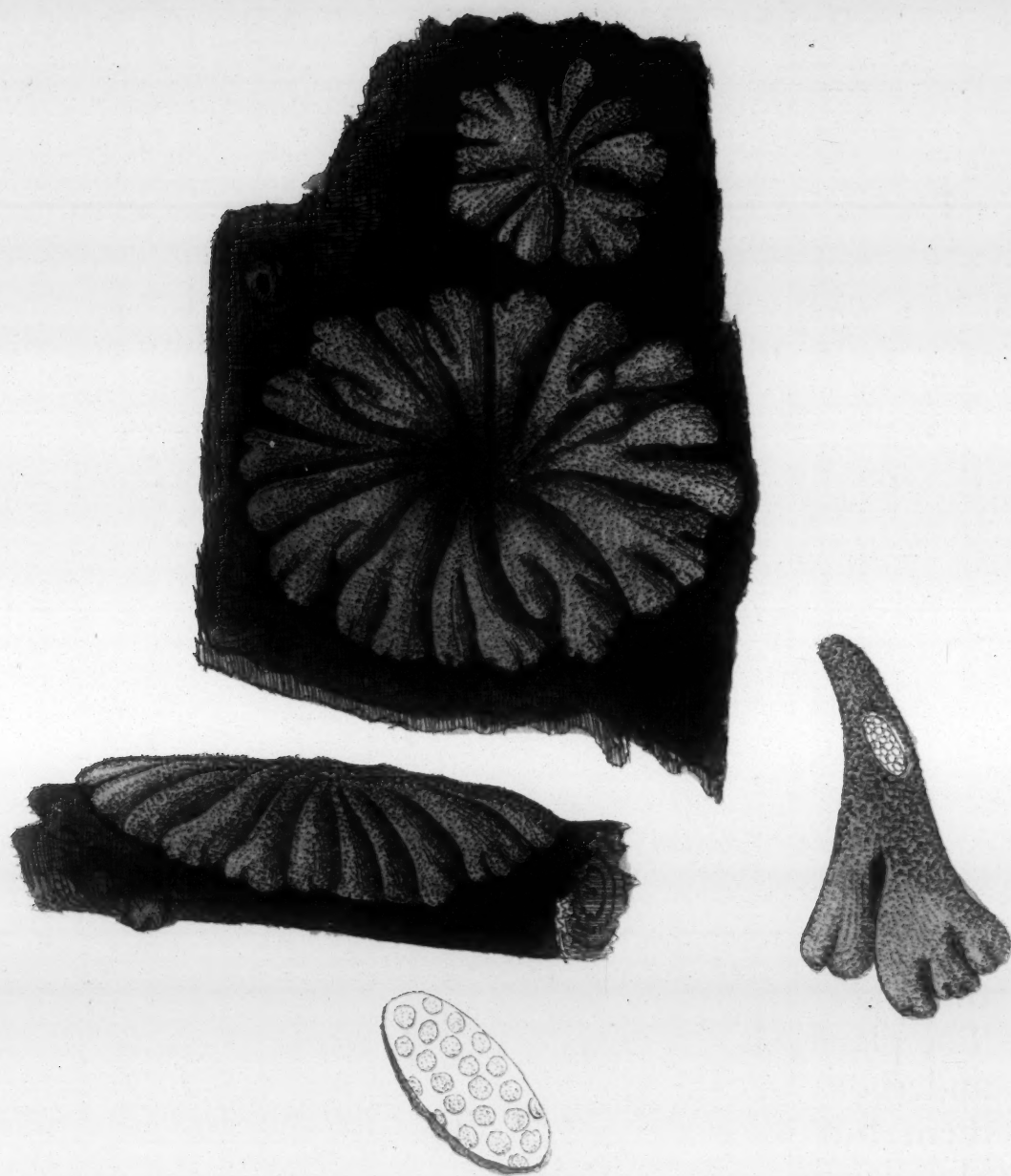
THIS curious little plant I gathered on the branches of fallow and halle trees, when advanced in a state of decay, so far as to be easily compressible between the fingers. From a centre it shoots out, into a circular figure, numerous simple, bifid, or trifid branches, of a tough, hard, and leathery substance, of a fulvous brown or strong orange colour, on the outside, and having a gentle asperity to the touch. The internal substance is white and firm. When the plants become old, they are covered with a greenish powder, particularly near the centre.

The feed-vessels are small, not visible to the naked eye; they are lodged close under the bark, and make prominent tubercles on its surface, visible when a little magnified.

The entire figures are the natural size of the plant, and shew its manner of growing on larger or smaller pieces of wood. The separate figure, on the right hand. shews one of the branches taken off and a little magnified; from the surface of which, a small portion is cut off, and further magnified in the lower figure. The plant adheres firmly to the wood, by the whole breadth of its underside. On opening the feed-vessels of young plants, I found them full of a white gelly; those of the old contained brown globular feeds, or were empty.

I found this plant on dead branches, close by the brook below *Ramsden-Wood*, in February, 1790.

F I N I S.



From Nature & Etched by J. Bolton. D 1790.



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- Gracilis* - 111.—An nov. Spec?
- Gyrans* - 112.—f. 1.—*C. filiformis*. Bulliard, Pl. 448, Fig. 1.
- Muscoides* - 114.—Bulliard, Pl. 358, Fig. A, B, C. Schœffer, Tab. 173, Flo. Dan. Tab. 836, Fig. 2, 775, Fig. 3. Barelrier, Ic. 1279.
- Ophioglossoides* 111. f. 2.—Bulliard, Pl. 372. Schœffer, Tab. 372.
- Pistilaris* - 110.—Bulliard, Pl. 244. Schœffer, Tab. 169, 289, Flo. Dan. 837, Fig. 1, 2, 3. Flo. Dan. Tab. 775, Fig. 2.

G E N U S IX.

L Y C O P E R D O N.

- Bovista* - 117.—Bulliard, Pl. 461, Fig. 1, ib. Fig. 2, Fig. 447, 435, Fig. 1, 2, 3, 430, 440, 72, 52. Schœffer, Tab. 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195. Marfigli Fung. Carr. Fig. 1, 2. Var. Max.
- Cervinum* - 116.—*L. aurentium*, Bulliard, Pl. 270. *L. spadicium*. Schœffer, Tab. 188. Vaillant, Tab. 16, Fig. 5, 6, 7, 8. Mich. Gen. Tab. 99, Fig. 2, 3, 4.

Epidendrum

INDEX GENERALIS.

Nomina Trivialia. Tab.

- Epidendrum* - 119. f. 1.—Bulliard, Pl. 503, opt. Mich. Gen. Tab. 95, Fig. 2. A.
Flo. Dan. Tab. 720. Haller Hist. Tab. 47, Fig. 10.
Buxb. Cent. 5, Tab. 29, Fig. 2.
- Globofum* - 118.—Vaillant, Tab. 16, Fig. 9.
- Gossypinum* - 178.—Bulliard, Pl. 431, Fig. 1, L. equinum Willdenow, Flo. Bern.
Tab. 7, Fig. 20. Lichen byssoides, Dill. Musc. Tab. 14,
Fig. 5.
- Stellatum* - 179.—Bulliard, Pl. 238, 471. Mich. Gen. Tab. 100, Fig. 1, 2, 3,
4, 5, 6. Schœffer, Tab. 182. Tournefort, Tab. 331, Fig.
G, H. Ray Syn. Tab. 1, Fig. 1, 2, 3. Flo. Dan. Tab.
360. Bocc. Mus. Tab. 305, Fig. 4.

G E N U S X.

S P H A E R I A.

- Agariciformia* 130.—Flo. Dan. Tab. 140.
- Bombardica* - 122.—Mich. Gen. Tab. 54, Ordo, 37, Fig. 4. Lycoperdon Nigrum.
Flo. Scot. Tab. 31.
- Brassicæ* - 199.—Gleichen Suppl. Tab. 6.
- Concentrica* - 180.—Agaricum, &c. Mich. Gen. Ord. 4, Tab. 62, An. L. nigrum.
Schœffer, Tab. 329, Fig. Mal.
- Digitata* - 129.—Clavaria cornuta. Bulliard, Pl. 180. C. digitata, ib. Pl. 220.
C. hybrida, Var mediocria, inter hypoxylon et digitata. Flo.
Dan. Tab. 713, Radix. Schœffer, 328. Mich. Gen. Tab.
66, Fig. 3. radicus.
- Depressa* - 122.—Veriolaria punctata. Bulliard, Tab. 432, Fig. 2, An Hypoxy-
lon glomerulatum, Ib. Pl. 486, Fig. 3?
- Foliacea* - 131.—Lichen miniatus. Flo. Dan. Tab. 532, Fig. 12. Haller, Tab.
47, Fig. 2. Dill. musc. Tab. 30, Fig. 127, 128. Mich.
Gen. Ord. 36, Tab. 54, Fig. 1, 2.
- Glaucia* - 121.—Sphaerocarpus capsulifer. Bulliard, Pl. 470, Fig. 2. Lycopor-
don cinerium, Batsch. Fas. 2, Tab. 29, Fig. 169, An Dill.
Musc. Tab. 10, Fig. 17?
- Maxima* - 181.—Hypoxylon ustulatum. Bulliard, Pl. 487, Fig. 1, B, C. Hoffm.
Crypt. Fas. 1, Tab. 1, Fig. 2. Mich. Gen. Tab. 54, Fig. 1.
- Militaris* - 128.—Flora Danica. Tab. 657, Fig. 1. Vaillant, Tab. 7, Fig. 4.

Miniata

INDEX GENERALIS.

Nomina Trivialia. Tab.

- Miniata* - 127.—*Tramella purpurea*. Bulliard, Tab. 284. Dill. Musc. Tab. 18, Fig. 2. Mich. Gen. Tab. 95.
- Mori* - 120.—*Sphaerocarpus fragiformis*. Bulliard, Pl. 384. Weig. Obs. Bot. P. 45, Tab. 2, Fig. 11.
- Obducta* - 125.—*Hypoxylon clavatum*. Bulliard, Pl. 444, Fig. 5?
- Pertusa* - 126.—*Lichen pertusus*. Dill. Musc. Tab. 18, Fig. 9. Mich. Gen. Tab. 52. Ord. 32, H, I. K. *Sphaeria aggregata*, &c. Weigel Obs. Bot. Page 46, No. 9, Tab. 2, Fig. 15.
- Riccioidea* - 182.—An. Spec. nova? Vel *Boletus ramosus*. Bulliard, Pl. 418?
- Rugosa* - 123. f. 2.—An Spec. nova?
- Sanguinea* - 121. f. 1.—*Hypoxylon phoenicium*. Bulliard, Pl. 487, Fig. 3, Texte P. 171.
- Sulcata* - 124.—Fig. nulla fidenda.
- Truncata* - 127. f. 2.—*Peziza punctata*, Bulliard, Pl. 252. Flo. Dan. Tab. 288. Bocc. Mus. Tab. 107.
- Tuberculosa* - 123. f. 1.—Dill. musc. Tab. 18, Fig. 7. Mich. Gen. Tab. 54. Ord. 11, Fig. 2.
- Viridis* - 121. f. 2.—Fig. nulla fidenda.

G E N U S XI.

M U C O R.

- Botrytis* - 132. f. 3.—*M. racemosus*. Bulliard, Pl. 504, Fig. 7. Mich. Gen. Tab. 91, Fig. 4.
- Cespitosus* - 132. f. 2.—*M. penicillatus*. Bulliard, Page 107, Pl. 504, Fig. 11. Mich. Gen. Tab. 91, Fig. 34.
- Lycogalus* - 133. f. 2.—*Reticularia lycoperdon*. Bulliard, Tab. 446, Fig. 4, ib. Pl. 476, Fig. 1. Schœffer, Tab. 195.
- Mucedo* - 132. f. 1.—*M. sphaerocephalus*. Bulliard, P. 112, Pl. 480, Fig. 2. Flo Dan. Tab. 464, Fig. 4. Mich. Gen. Tab. 95, Fig. 1.
- Roridus* - 132. f. 4.—*M. urceolatus*, var. Bulliard, Pl. 480, Fig. 1. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 116, Fig. 7.
- Septicus* - 134.—*Reticularia alba*. Bulliard, Pl. 326. *R. lutea*, ib. Pl. 380, Fig. 1. Schœffer, Tab. 192. Flo. Dan. Tab. 778. Mich. Gen. Tab. 96, Fig. 2.
- Urceolatus* - 133. f. 1.—Bulliard, Pl. 504. Fig. 15. Dickson Crypt. Fas. 1, Tab. 3, Fig. 6.

ERRATA. Introduction, p. 27, l. 3, *clavata*. Page 29, l. 15, 16, *impatiens*. Page 22, in margin, read *pseudo-cinnamomeus*. Page 93, l. 9, *subcylindricus*. 97-1, *cylindrical*. 106-19, *pale*. 111-13, *Caygyl*. 112-17, *fastigiata*, 113. ult. *fastigiata*. 114-10, *subdichotomose*. 116-27, *spadicus*, ib. 31, *scarabei*. 122-2, *Lycoperdon*, 125-1, *tomentosa*. 132 14, *ternis*. 135-2, *fuliginoso*. 137-1, *nigris*. 138-5, REIN. 193-1, place the comma after *stipitatus*. 142-2, *lacerato*. 143-10, *breaks*, ib. 11, *abides*. 145-19, *pleasant*. 158-1, remove the o. 161-2, *vetustate*, *crassifera*. 162-1, *Villosus*. 164-1, *superus*. 169-2, *tubis*. 175-13, erase the. 176-1, *cartilagina*. 177-11, *tremella*. Throughout for *Halvella* read *Helvella*; for *Dawn* read *Down*.

